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UN COMMISSION SCORES SRV OCCUPATION OF KAMPUCHEA

OW121615 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Geneva, March 11 (XINHUA)--The U.N. Commission on Human Rights, in a resolution adopted at its 36th session here today, charged Vietnam with invading and occupying Kampuchea and violating human rights. The resolution demanded immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from that country.

Drafted by Australia, Canada, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Thailand, the resolution pointed out that "the continued foreign occupation of Kampuchea and the lasting conflict have hindered the Kampuchean people from exercising their right to self-determination." The resolution "noted with acute anxiety" over "the new human sufferings including the massive exodus of refugees" as a result of foreign military presence in Kampuchea. It "paid homage to the efforts made by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and Kampuchea's neighbouring countries, Thailand in particular, to provide relief and assistance to the great number of Kampucheans who have been forced to flee."

In their speeches at today's session, representatives from Pakistan, the Philippines, Iran and other countries condemned Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and its violation of human rights.

The representatives of Pakistan and the Philippines pointed out that Kampuchea is subjected to aggression by a foreign country. Under foreign occupation, they said, human rights have been seriously encroached upon and tens of thousands of people have been killed. Human rights cannot be restored in Kampuchea without an end to the foreign aggression and complete withdrawal of foreign occupying forces from the country, they declared.

The Iranian representative said that the aggression against Kampuchea by foreign troops has not only trampled on that country's sovereignty and independence but also infringed on the human rights of the Kampuchean people.

The Democratic Kampuchean representative denounced the Vietnamese aggressors for the barbarous slaughter of his people. He said, "With Soviet support, the Vietnamese troops are carrying on a special war of genocide in Kampuchea in an attempt to exterminate the Kampuchean people." He said, "In order to put down the resistance of our people, the Hanoi government has been stepping up the slaughter of our people, particularly by using chemical weapons such as gas and chemical toxicants to kill old people, children and women."

Chinese representative Yu Peiwen pointed out in his speech that by carrying out a policy of genocide in Democratic Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have created an unprecedented catastrophe. "They obstruct and sabotage the activities of international organizations to bring relief to the hungry people and even embezzle the relief supplies." He pointed out, "It is a gross violation of human rights when a country, out of its hegemonic ambitions, occupies another country, oppresses and enslaves its people and denies them the right to subsistence."

U.S. REQUIRES ADVANCE NOTICE FOR AEROFLOT CHARTER FLIGHTS

OW081325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 8 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA)--At the request of the U.S. State Department, the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) announced yesterday that the Soviet airline Aeroflot should seek permission for all charter flights between the U.S. and the Soviet Union at least 30 days in advance of the flight, according to Washington reports. No such advance notice has been required for the Soviet airline previously. A State Department spokesman said that the department request was partially related to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In January this year, the CAB restricted Aeroflot to only two scheduled round-trip weekly flights between Moscow and New York-Washington. If the airline wants to increase that number, it must ask for scheduling authority at least 30 days in advance, a CAB spokesman said.

BRZEZINSKI COMMENTS ON SOVIET POLICY IN AFGHANISTAN

OW130718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 13 Mar 80 OW

["Brzezinski on Soviet Policy Towards Afghanistan"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, March 12 (XINHUA)--The U.S. President's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski said today that Soviet troops are still entering rather than leaving Afghanistan.

Commenting on recent Soviet utterance about its willingness to pull out of Afghanistan, Brzezinski pointed out that the Soviet policy appears to be "one of fighting and talking--fighting in order to create a fait accompli and talking in order to divert public opinion, to dilute the condemnation of the Third World and the advanced world for this aggression."

Speaking at the National Press Club, he said, "We would be prepared to consider constructive arrangements which would yield a non-aligned and independent Afghanistan, thereby restoring it to its traditional role as a genuine buffer state." But "we do not see convincing evidence on the part of the Soviets that they are indeed genuinely prepared to seek a truly non-aligned and neutral Afghanistan."

Brzezinski noted that the Soviet Union's current military operations in Afghanistan are more destructive. It engages in building permanent billets for its forces, with long-term housing constructed. None of that seems to me to be consistent with the notion that the Soviets are entertaining seriously the possibility of concluding rapidly a peaceful arrangement to resolve this issue, the President's national security adviser stressed.

"We are prepared to seek in a constructive spirit such arrangements," Brzezinski said, adding, "to have such arrangements take shape, the Soviet efforts to suppress the Moslem freedom fighters would have to cease, ...such arrangements, to be viable and to be genuine and not to be constructed on piles of corpses, cannot be based on a massive suppression of the will to independence of a small nation of 15 million people who wish to assert that national and religious identity."

Brzezinski stated, "We strongly deplore the mounting evidence of indiscriminate violence, not only against freedom fighters but villages, communities. We are concerned about accumulating evidence, not yet conclusive but accumulating, that toxic weapons are being used".

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

U.S. DEPLORES ISRAELI EXPROPRIATION OF ARAB LAND

OW130220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 13 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Washington, March 12 (XINHUA)--The United States today deplored Israel's expropriation of 1,000 acres of land in occupied Arab territory.

A statement of the State Department says that the U.S. position "has consistently been that the future of the occupied areas must be settled in the course of the negotiations for a comprehensive peace." It is of the utmost importance to avoid any unilateral action which undermines these delicate negotiations or prejudices their outcome, the statement says.

Israel, in defiance of mounting international criticism of its settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, expropriated 1,000 acres of Arab land east of Jerusalem yesterday. This shows that Israel, despite a recent U.N. Security Council vote condemning its policy on the settlement issue, is still obstinately intensifying its scheme to carry out its Jewish settlement expansion.

Press comments here continue to criticize Israel for its settlement policy, regarding the Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza as "harmful to continuing negotiations." The New York TIMES in an article on March 10 said that even "many supporters of Israel have come to feel deeply uneasy" about the settlements. In building the settlements, Israel "offends every other government in the world in order to build uneconomic outposts for a handful of zealots," said the article.

XINHUA REPORTS PRIMARY RESULTS IN SOUTHERN STATES

OW121208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Washington, March 11 (XINHUA)--President Jimmy Carter swept three primary elections tonight in Alabama, Florida and Georgia as the primary season began in the South.

With 80 to 90 percent of returns in Alabama, Carter trounced Senator Edward Kennedy by winning 82 percent of Democratic votes against the senator's 13 percent. The President won 88 percent votes in Georgia while Kennedy received 8 percent. The voting in Florida was 62 percent for Carter and 21 percent for Kennedy.

President Carter has already won five contests in New England and Mid-West in the past two months over his major Democratic rival Kennedy, who won only in his home state Massachusetts.

On the Republican side, former California Governor Ronald Reagan overwhelmed his rivals with landslide victories. He won 70 percent votes in Alabama, 73 percent in Georgia and 58 percent in Florida. Former C.I.A. Director George Bush finished a distant second. Earlier, on March 8, Ronald Reagan rolled to a major victory (54 percent votes) in South Carolina.

Meanwhile, a "draft (Gerald) Ford committee" was set up a few days ago and there have been indications that the former President might join the race soon if he could get strong support from the party.

The next major primary contests will take place in Illinois on March 18 and New York on March 25.

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B 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

VICE PREMIER BO YIBO MEETS TWA DELEGATION

OW071229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 7 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo expressed his hope for the early signing of an air transport agreement between China and the United States at a meeting today with Mr. C.E. Meyer, Jr., president of Trans-World Airlines. He said: "If possible, I would like to take the inaugural flight to the U.S."

Mr. Meyer and his delegation came to China principally for talks with the General Civil Aviation Administration of China. Vice-Premier Bo Yibo also said he hoped the negotiations would help to promote the development of Sino-American friendship and cooperation.

U.S. Ambassador to China Mr. Leonard Woodcock attended the meeting. Shen Tu, the C.A.A.C. director-general, was present.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on March 5.

FANG YI MEETS WITH U.S. SCIENTIST IN BEIJING

OW081650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 8 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi had a cordial talk with U.S. scientist J. C. Chu and Mrs. Loretta Y. Chu at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Present at the meeting were Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, Li Chang, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of China, and Lin Xiude, deputy director of the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs under the State Council. Professor and Mrs. Chu arrived in China on February 10.

PENNSYLVANIA TECHNICAL, TRADE DELEGATION PETED IN BEIJING

OW091705 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 9 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA)--Joint satisfaction over the important progress made in Sino-U.S. trade last year was expressed by Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Governor of Pennsylvania Richard L. Thornburgh here this evening. Speaking at a banquet given by Wang Yaoting for the Pennsylvania technical and trade delegation, both urged the furthering of bilateral economic and trade relations.

Governor Thornburgh pointed out that it was important to develop economic and trade relations between the two countries. But, he said, it was even more important to promote mutual friendship, which was the foundation for establishing relations in all other fields.

U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock was present at the banquet.

The technical and trade delegation led by Governor Thornburgh, made up of senior state officials and representatives from ten corporations, arrived here yesterday. The American visitors will call on Chinese Government leaders and hold technical discussions with various departments.

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B 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

VICE PREMIER GU MU MEETS ENGINEERING EXECUTIVE

OW101537 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 10 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met here this afternoon with Mr. James C. Lee, manager of the structural division of the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation of the United States. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Li Liyin, deputy secretary-general of the State Council, was among those present on the occasion.

Mr. Lee arrived in China on February 25 for consultations and scientific exchanges. He will shortly leave for home.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS BOEING COMPANY CHAIRMAN

OW120800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met with Mr. Thornton Wilson, chairman of the board of the Boeing Company, and his party at the Great Hall of the People here this morning. U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock attended the meeting. Present was Shen Tu, director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (C.A.A.C.).

VICE PREMIER FANG YI MEETS U.S. SPECIALIST

OW121541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with Dr. L. S. Tong, a specialist in heat engineering for atomic reactors from the United States. Present for the occasion were Liu Wei, minister of the Second Ministry of Machine-Building, and Wang Ganchang, president of the Chinese Nuclear Society. Dr. Tong arrived here on March 8 to give lectures.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ZHANG WENJIN LEAVES FOR U.S.

OW120806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the U.S. side, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin left here by air this morning for a working visit to Washington via Honolulu.

BRIEFS

U.S. TABLEWARE ORDERS--Beijing, 28 Feb--A ceramic works in Tangshan, north China, has since last year received orders for 110,000 sets of ceramic tableware from the United States of America. "Jinding" (Gold Tripod), one of the new products made by the Tangshan No 2 ceramic works, is said to be a good seller on the U.S. market. Tangshan suffered from a major earthquake in 1976 and the ceramic works was flattened. With the help of the state, production was restored and some of the equipment updated. Having surveyed world markets, the plant has since last year turned out a number of new products, including the "Jinding" tableware. U.S. businessmen went directly to the plant and gave orders for specific lines. Firms in other countries have since increased their orders. The ceramic works has made great efforts to improve the quality of products and timely delivery. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 28 Feb 80 OW]

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

OW130244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 13 Mar 80 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "Legitimate Support, Not 'Outside Interference'"]

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)--The massive Soviet invasion has radically changed the nature of the strife in Afghanistan. The post-invasion conflict is one between the Soviet aggressor forces and the Afghan nation fighting against this aggression. The war of resistance now fought by the Afghan people is a national patriotic war against foreign aggression in the true sense of the term, just like the war being waged by the Kampuchean people or any other war of national liberation in the past.

Moscow has tried in every way to cover up the fact that the battle now raging in Afghanistan is one against foreign aggression. It claims that the Soviet troops were sent to that country to "defend the fruits of the April revolution" and "to do away with foreign interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan". This is not strange. The Kremlin needed such a pretext when it sent its divisions to storm the Afghan capital, and still needs it when it is tied down by the stout resistance of the Afghan people. It brands all support extended to the Afghan resistance as "interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs". This is a scarecrow designed to deny the Afghan people outside assistance and thereby make it easier to wipe out the resistance.

A review of what has happened in Afghanistan shows that the "April revolution" of 1978 is actually a Soviet act of intervention and subversion in a non-aligned neutral country. The Soviet effort to bring Afghanistan under its influence has caused upheaval in that country. On the one hand, a power struggle developed between Taraki and Amin, both organizers of the April coup, who also disputed each other as to how far the country should go in being a client state of the Soviet Union. Moscow was then involved in this power struggle. On the other hand, there was the struggle between the anti-government armed Moslems and the Soviet-backed Kabul regime. The anti-government forces have multiplied and grown stronger thanks to support not from outside, as was alleged, but from the Afghan people who rose up in revolt against a government which betrayed the national interests and took its cue from the Kremlin. In this conflict Moscow again was involved.

Thus, the Soviet Union is the only country which has been interfering in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan since the April coup in 1978. And it decided to put the country under its military occupation when it found Amin was neither servile enough nor capable of putting down the local Moslem resistance. Through the December 27 invasion last year, Moscow has changed itself from an intervener to a naked aggressor.

Now, the Soviet invaders have not a government to rely on in Afghanistan. The Karmal regime could not possibly survive without Soviet backing. Its diplomatic representatives resigned once they were out of the country and condemned the Soviet invasion. The Soviet aggressors have not a native army to rely on in Afghanistan. The cases of mutiny, revolt and desertion by the government troops have occurred frequently.

The Soviet aggressors have also failed to win support from the people. Except a few lacking in nationalism, almost the entire Afghan people are standing on the same anti-aggression front. All this shows that the Afghan event has become a patriotic struggle against the outside aggression in which the whole nation has been involved.

The Soviet authorities have tried their utmost to cover up the national contradiction in the Afghan event and described it as a "counter-revolutionary incident" with outside involvement. The large-scale demonstration which took place in Kabul in mid-February gave the lie to Moscow's fallacy. People may ask: Why could the week-long general strike and large-scale demonstration break out in Kabul--a capital under the control of the heavily-armed Soviet occupationists? Why did tens of thousands of Afghan citizens take to the street and climb to rooftops shouting "Russians Go Home" in defiance of the threats by Soviet planes and tanks? Can this be said an "insurgency" instigated by foreign spy agencies as claimed by the Soviet press media? TASS admitted on March 4 that out of the released Afghans after the incident, 130 were teen-agers. This shows that even boys and girls are joining the nation-wide struggle against aggression.

The war for national liberation being staged by the Afghan people is a just one which should enjoy the sympathy and support from the governments and people of all countries. The support for the Afghan people's struggle, like the support for the struggles of the Kampuchean people, the Arab people and the southern African people, is an obligation that should be performed by the justice-upholding countries and peoples of the world. It has nothing in common with "interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs".

Will the situation in Afghanistan further worsen as a result of the support given to the Afghan people? The Soviet propaganda machine has been trying hard to play up the theme that such a support will incur danger. However, the contrary will be the case. Only by supporting the Afghan people in their resistance to the Soviet aggressors and thus creating more difficulties for the Soviet occupation troops can it be possible to compel the Soviet troops to withdraw from the country and ease the tension in the region. Otherwise, without the support to the Afghan people, the Soviet Union will consolidate its occupation of the country. And once it stands firm in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union will direct towards its next target in its southward drive to the Indian Ocean. By then, the whole world will face a much greater danger.

It is for the maintenance of peace and security in the region as well as in other parts of the world and for the prevention of the further worsening of the crisis that the governments and people of many countries have recently adopted various measures to support the Afghan people's struggle and oppose the Soviet aggression. The Afghan people's struggle is a just one, and so is the support to the Afghan people by the various countries in the world.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

JAPAN PROTESTS SOVIET INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

OW130852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 13 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 (XINHUA)--A Japanese Foreign Ministry official has lodged a protest with Moscow against its practices of seeking information from Japanese fishermen about Japan's national defence and security by permitting them to fish in the waters around the Soviet-occupied Japanese northern territories in return, according to ASAHI SHIMBUN today. Calling the Soviet practices "unfriendly acts", the Japanese official told a Soviet Embassy counsellor here that the Japanese Government requested Moscow to take measures to prevent the recurrence of similar events.

The Japanese authorities have long noticed that the Soviets have been seeking defence information from Japanese fishermen. Three Japanese fishermen were arrested on January 9 for providing the Soviets with information last September.

OKITA REFUTES SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S REMARK ON NORTHERN ISLANDS

OW101309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 10 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita told the House of Councillors Budget Committee today that Japan "cannot agree" to what he called a "unilateral" Soviet assertion that the issue of Japan's northern islands had already been settled. The Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN reported, that the foreign minister was answering a question put by a councillor in denial of what the Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitriy Polyanskiy said in an interview with the press on March 5.

"It is written into the 1956 Japan-USSR joint statement that the outstanding territorial issues are to be put aside as unsolved between Japan and the Soviet Union," Okita added.

OHIRA CALLS FOR ENHANCING JAPAN'S DEFENSE

OW121226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 (XINHUA)--Japan must make efforts to modernize the arms of its defence forces and not just talk about spendings for defence, said Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira at a session of the Japanese House of Councillors Budget Committee yesterday, according to a KYODO report.

He noted that the United States had asked Japan to make more efforts to enhance its defence capability but said that Japan has its own circumstances and will act accordingly. In his speech, Ohira expressed support for U.S. President Carter for taking a firm position against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan lately.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL WARN OF SOVIET 'LATENT THREAT'

OW121603 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 (XINHUA)--Director-General of the Japanese Defence Agency Kichizo Hosoda told the House of Councillors Budget Committee today that the Soviet military buildup on three of the four Japanese northern islands "constitutes an increasing latent threat to Japan".

According to a KYODO report, another senior official of the Defence Agency explained Soviet military dispositions in the Far East to the committee. Since 1976, he said, the strength of Soviet troops in the Far East has grown from 30 divisions and 300,000 men to 34 divisions and 350,000 men. Two additional divisions were sent recently to the Far Eastern Command. Soviet naval strength has also grown around the four Japanese northern islands and the addition of the aircraft carrier Minsk has strengthened the Soviet Pacific Fleet. The Defence Agency official said no one could say for sure that the Soviet Union "has only China in mind" when it decided to mass more troops in the Far East during the last few years.

JAPANESE WORKERS CONCERNED ABOUT SOVIET ACTION.

OW121222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 (XINHUA)--"Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has caused serious concern of the Japanese working class and trade unions," says an editorial of JINMIN SHIMBO today.

The editorial says: "Moscow backed Hanoi in invading Kampuchea and deployed ground forces in the northern territories of Japan last year. This year, it made military attacks on Afghanistan. Moscow's actions have unmasked its own vicious nature as social imperialism." The editorial continues that the tendency against Soviet aggression of Afghanistan by Japanese unionism is growing steadily.

The editorial adds, "At a time when Soviet social-imperialism is fanatically pursuing the policy of aggression and war and the danger of a new world war is looming large, it becomes still more important for the Japanese working class, proceeding from the standpoint of opposition to superpower hegemonism and the policy of war, to resolutely safeguard the independence of their own country, support the struggles of the oppressed nations subjected to oppression and aggression by the superpower, and unite closely with them."

JAPANESE DEFENSE COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR LECTURES IN BEIJING

OW121303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 12 KYODO--An instructor of the Defense Agency's National Defense College Wednesday gave a lecture to Chinese military experts here as the first case of exchanges between Japanese and Chinese military experts.

Hisao Iwashima, a section chief of the Defense College's Military History Division, lectured on U.S. and Soviet strategies for a Beijing Institute on World strategy problems. Iwashima previously visited Beijing in April 1977 as the first Japanese defense official to visit China. Iwashima, accompanied by Hiroshi Doi, former major general and a lecturer of the defense academy, came to China last Thursday ostensibly at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Iwashima and Doi talked with Chinese Vice National Defense Minister Su Yu for about three hours over dinner at the Great Hall of the People here Tuesday afternoon. At the meeting, Su stressed the necessity of promoting exchanges between Japanese and Chinese military experts.

After winding up his visit to China, Iwashima will fly to the United States from China to make a lecture at a meeting of a U.S. Society on international problems to be held in Los Angeles.

SRV SPOKESMAN ATTACKS ASEAN-EEC STATEMENT

OW101920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 10 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA)--The spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in a statement yesterday branded the political statement issued by the ASEAN and E.E.C. foreign ministers in Kuala Lumpur as one which "distorts the real situation in Kampuchea and Afghanistan and attacks Vietnam and the Soviet Union".

According to a report from Hanoi, he dismissed as "hypocritical" the call voiced by the ASEAN and E.E.C. foreign ministers for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. He warned the member countries of the two regional organizations that they should learn from the mistake they made in supporting the United States and avoid following a wrong course.

While defending the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, the spokesman claimed that the Vietnamese Government "fully supports the Soviet Union in coming to the aid of Afghanistan". He went so far as to say that the Soviet action in Afghanistan "fully conforms to the U.N. Charter, is justifiable and is hailed by people of the world who love peace and uphold justice".

NHAN DAN, the newspaper of the Vietnamese party, declared in a commentary today that the E.E.C. and ASEAN countries "are not qualified in any way" to comment on the Afghan and Kampuchean issues. In spite of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, it asked the E.E.C. and ASEAN countries "to put an end to all their activities of interference in the internal affairs of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples".

Beijing in Vietnamese Commentary

OW121948 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "How Can They Arrogantly Lay the Blame on Others?"]

[Text] On 9 March, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement arrogantly criticizing the declaration of the conference of ASEAN and EEC foreign ministers. In this statement the Hanoi rulers advanced preposterous arguments, distorting the truth and displaying once again the insolent attitude and villainous face of aggressors.

In invading Kampuchea, Vietnam has not only brutally massacred the Kampuchians but has also seriously threatened peace and security in Southeast Asia and the whole of Asia.

The ASEAN-EEC foreign ministerial conference's demand that Vietnamese troops be withdrawn from Kampuchea reflects the common desire of the nations of the world and is rational and sensible. However, Hanoi termed this demand hypocritical and stated that no one has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of Vietnam and Kampuchea. This reveals more clearly that the Vietnamese aggressors have decided to remain forever in Kampuchea and to oppose just public opinion to the end.

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As far as the Afghan issue is concerned, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has tried to defend the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. It is understandable that dishonest and cruel people seek to defend each other, but what is ridiculous is that, while the Soviet Union is being condemned by the entire world and is very isolated because of its aggression, the Hanoi rulers are casually pleading that the Soviet action in Afghanistan is just and warmly acclaimed by the peace- and justice-loving people of the world. Their defiance of the truth and their making black into white are thus a rarity.

According to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement, Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan are in conformity with international law and the UN Charter. This is a base distortion of international law and the UN Charter. One may want to ask Hanoi which article or clause in the UN Charter allows a country to send troops to invade another country.

The UN General Assembly has approved resolutions urging Vietnam and the USSR to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan, respectively. If Vietnam and the Soviet Union truly respect the UN Charter, one wonders why they have disregarded the UN General Assembly's resolutions.

How can they arrogantly lay the blame on others? The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement can only prove that the Vietnamese aggressors are very isolated spiritually. Their irresponsible and fallacious arguments can in no way help them avoid isolation and distress.

SRV ARMY PAPER ATTACKS YUGOSLAVIA

OW111246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 11 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA)--The Hanoi Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in a commentary yesterday accused Yugoslavia of "undermining the cohesion of the non-aligned movement" and "serving as cat's paw for imperialism and Beijing expansionism", according to a VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY report..

The Vietnamese media have on several occasions vilified Yugoslavia which, like many other non-aligned countries, has raised its voice against Hanoi's invasion of Kampuchea and demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from that country. Now, the organ of the Vietnamese Army again lashed out at Yugoslavia, alleging that it had "confounded right and wrong" and "distorted reality" in the case of Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Yugoslavia, it said, "is violating Afghanistan's sovereignty and interfering in its internal affairs. Yugoslavia has also diverted the non-aligned movement from its main objective, i.e. opposition to colonialism and imperialism." The paper described the normal visits paid by a leading Yugoslav official to a number of non-aligned countries as "trying to rouse them against the Soviet Union and Afghanistan."

BEIJING CAMBODIAN FURTHER ON KHIEU SAMPHAN PRESS CONFERENCE

NK121339 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 12 Mar 80 BK

[Text] On the morning of 11 March in Beijing, Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean State Presidium chairman and prime minister, held a press conference which was attended by foreign and Chinese correspondents.

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Answering questions of the correspondents, he emphatically explained that in waging a war of resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors for national liberation, the Kampuchean people will make great sacrifices and carry out a protracted struggle. We are confident that we will finally win.

Asked about the implementation of the new political program of the front by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan said: We suspended the implementation of the 1976 Constitution, made the political program of the Front of the Great National Union as the basic law and reorganized the government by including patriotic and democratic public figures from all walks of life. For instance, His Excellency Thiounn Thoeun, who is an industrialist, has joined the government. We will continue to broaden this government. The masses implement and support the patriotic front's political program.

Asked about crimes committed in Kampuchea by the Vietnamese troops, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan said: We would like to stress that the war which is currently raging in Kampuchea is not just an ordinary aggressive war. In the former wars of aggression that took place in the world, the aggressors would not kill the civilians. They would seek to kill only those soldiers and people who fought against them. But the Vietnamese kill the civilians with weapons, destroying food supplies, the economy and farm tools, creating famine, starving the people and using toxic chemicals and poisonous gas. They did not distribute the humanitarian aid that the world sent to Phnom Penh for the people. They distribute only a nominal portion of aid to Phnom Penh residents to deceive the international humanitarian organizations while the people in the countryside die of hunger everyday. In some villages in the zone under temporary control by the Vietnamese, only 20 to 30 houses out of 100 are occupied by the people because most of them died of hunger. In some other villages, there are only 40 to 50 houses which are occupied.

Prime Minister Khieu Samphan said further that in the zone under the temporary control of the Vietnamese, the Heng Samrin administration does not exist. The administration, which is controlled by the Vietnamese, is collapsing gradually because some of the Vietnamese working with the administration flee from Kampuchea abroad. This is because the people are against them and assassinate them.

Asked about the future of the Kampuchean people's struggle, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan said: With the resolute struggle of our Kampuchean people, National Army and guerrillas and with growing support from the whole world to pressure Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, we are confident that we will finally drive the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea. Our people will have to surmount great difficulties and make more sacrifices. But from what we know, the Vietnamese are encountering greater difficulties. Vietnam and the Soviet Union will never abandon each other. No matter how difficult the situation they find themselves in, they will certainly try to hold on. But no matter how hard they try, they will never be able to withstand our people's war and the pressures of the people of the world who cherish peace and justice. Our Kampuchean people are waging a protracted war. We will certainly win.

Additional Report

BK121417 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 12 Mar 80 BK

[Text] On 11 March Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean State Presidium chairman and prime minister, held a press conference in Beijing.

Answering the questions of our station correspondent, Khieu Samphan clearly explained the military situation on various Kampuchean battlefields. He pointed out that the dry-season offensive of the Vietnamese aggressors has been defeated.

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Prime Minister Khieu Samphan said that: The active battlefronts formed one big battlefield stretching from the west and south, that is, from Koh Kong to Phnum Kravanh, Samlot, Pailin, Komreang, south of Sisophon, Thmar Puok, Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear, to the central and northeastern regions, which include Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, Monduliri and Kratie provinces. This is a vast battlefield and the hottest fighting zone. We are launching guerrilla activities in all areas throughout the country. Guerrilla warfare is going on in various parts of the country. Before the last rainy season came to a close, that is, in October and November 1979, the Vietnamese began their large-scale offensive in Ratanakiri and the northeastern and central regions. Their purpose was to wipe out our army and guerrillas in these areas so that they could move their aggressor troops to attack us in the western border area. They deployed four divisions for the campaigns in both the northeastern and central regions but they could not wipe us out. On the contrary, they are now bogged down. Because they are bogged down they are unable to move any forces to attack us in the west. It should be noted that the Vietnamese cannot attack us in the west, not because the Soviet Union has pressured them not to attack us, but because they have failed to wipe us out in the northeastern and central regions.

Moreover, the fighting on the western battlefields is still going on. Since the end of February we have driven out the Vietnamese from various areas along the border. In the current dry season, the Vietnamese have stationed forces in some areas south of Route 5 but now they have to withdraw from various positions, such as the O Lahong position, an important position that they have tried to strengthen during the past 5 months. The same events took place at the Phnum Kravanh battlefield. At the beginning of the dry season, they tried to move northward from Koh Kong and from the east to the west. Now we have driven them to move from the north to Koh Kong Town and from the west to the east. The same situation took place in various other battlefields.

In the southeastern and southern battlefields, we have launched guerrilla activities from the northern part of Route 7 and moved from Route 7 to the south. In the southwestern region, we are also launching guerrilla activities in the areas between Routes 4 and 3. Small-scale guerrilla activities are also being conducted in the areas from east of Route 3 to the Bassac River banks.

Asked by our station correspondent to explain the reaction of the Kampuchean people and all political groups to the reorganization of the government, Khieu Samphan said: As you know, we have promulgated the new strategic political line and the political program of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea and reorganized the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The front's political program and new strategic line have been publicized widely among the masses at home and abroad, and even in the deep areas in the zone under temporary control by the Vietnamese. The people everywhere welcome and support the new political line and political program of the Front of the Great National Union. As proof, the people have defended and supported the guerrillas in various localities. We will continue to implement this political program in order to rally the forces of the entire Kampuchean nation and people to fight against the Vietnamese enemy.

Answering questions about aid, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan said: We want all kinds of aid, material and political. Material aid we need in the forms of medicine, arms, food supplies and other humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people. Arms aid is difficult to transport and we are trying to solve this. But what we need most is political aid--support for our Kampuchean people's struggle and joint forces to pressure Vietnam in all fields, diplomatic, political and economic, cutting aid and forcing it to comply with the resolution of the 34th UN General Assembly demanding the withdrawal of all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea so as to allow the Kampuchean people to solve their own problems by themselves without outside interference.

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FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA CONTINUES VISIT TO PHILIPPINES

Further Report on Welcoming Banquet

OW130922 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1319 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 11 Mar--Foreign Minister Romulo of the Philippines gave a banquet on the evening of 11 March in honor of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

In his speech, Romulo welcomed Huang's visit to the Philippines. On the Afghanistan situation, Romulo said: "In Kuala Lumpur early this month, some representatives of the European Economic Community put forward a proposal on the so-called neutralization of Afghanistan. Although I cast an affirmative vote on behalf of the Philippines, I was not optimistic, and that was what I stated."

Romulo emphasized that from the very beginning friendship has been the hallmark of Philippine-Chinese relations. He said: "In fact, this friendship existed before the two countries formally established diplomatic relations in 1975." He also mentioned that China has supplied the Philippines the rice and petroleum that it needs.

In his speech at the banquet, Huang said: "Under the current situation, an exchange of opinions on problems of common concern by the two sides will help increase understanding and friendship between China and the Philippines."

The banquet proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere. Also attending the banquet were Querube Makalintal, speaker of the Provisional National Assembly of the Philippines; Enrique Fernando, chief judge of the Supreme Court; representatives of the cabinet ministers and armed forces as well as members of the diplomatic corps. Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Chen Xinren and the Philippine Ambassador to China Narciso Reyes also attended the banquet.

Meeting With Marcos

OW121651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Manila, March 12 (XINHUA)--Philippine President F. Marcos met visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at the Presidential Palace today and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

President Marcos warmly welcomed the visit of Huang Hua and pointed out that such a visit under the current situation was necessary and beneficial. He paid a high tribute to China for its contributions to the cause of maintaining peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region and the world.

Huang Hua said that the Chinese people are very happy to see that the Philippines and other ASEAN countries played an important role in international affairs. He emphasized that the Chinese people highly appreciate the viewpoints expressed by Philippine leaders that the problems of Kampuchea and Afghanistan are of the same nature. That is, both were created because of naked aggression by foreign countries in violation of international law and the United Nations Charter and they can be solved only when all foreign troops are forced to withdraw.

After the meeting, the Philippine president gave a luncheon in honour of the Chinese foreign minister. Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo and Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Chen Xinren were present on both occasions.

This morning, Huang Hua had talks with his Philippine counterpart Carlos Romulo. The two discussed bilateral relations and international and regional problems, and showed a close approximation of views.

AFGHANS CONTINUE RESISTANCE TO SOVIETS

OW120308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, March 11 (XINHUA)--Fighting between Afghan guerrilla fighters and Soviet-Afghan government troops is going on in the provinces, according to the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan.

A number of government soldiers were captured at a farm near Jalalabad City, Nangarhar Province, on March 9, and 8 of them joined the guerrillas. In Kabul Province, Russian troops attacked Pol-e-Charki County near Kabul with 6 tanks, 14 trucks and 2 helicopters. Guerrillas from the mountains made a counter-attack and destroyed a bridge connecting Kabul and Jagdalak. In the two-hour fighting, 2 Russian soldiers were killed and the Soviet forces were repulsed. In an attack in Mirbachakot County, the Russians bombarded the area heavily 3 guerrillas were killed and 5 wounded in a mosque. In Parvan Province, guerrillas destroyed a dam and killed two Russian soldiers. In Archi area near the Soviet border, heavy fighting took place. The Russians attacked the area from both sides with helicopters and tanks.

AFGHAN TRANSIT TRADE THROUGH PAKISTAN HALTS

OW120718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, March 11 (XINHUA)--The transit trade of Afghanistan through Pakistan has practically come to a standstill, though the Pakistani Government does not restrict it, reported APP.

Information received here said that the goods arriving in Karachi destined for Afghanistan are not being cleared by agents authorised by Afghanistan. Railway wagons earmarked for the Afghan goods are not being loaded at Karachi for Peshawar. Similarly, Peshawar City, as well as the cantonment railway stations, are getting congested with transit goods because of the inability of the Afghan authorities to clear them. The main reason, it appears, is the insecurity of road transportation, which is the only means available from Torkham, the Pakistani border point to Kabul and other Afghan destinations.

PAKISTAN DENIES REPORTS OF COUP ATTEMPT

OW121933 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA)--The Pakistani Government yesterday denied reports of an attempted coup against President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, according to reports from Islamabad. It was reported that President Haq had crushed a coup attempt and arrested a number of senior officers. Referring to such reports, government spokesman Mujibur Rahman said, "There has not been a coup attempt or anything like it".

PAKISTAN'S DEFENSE MINISTER ON OPPOSITION TO AGGRESSION

OW111938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1928 GMT 11 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, March 11 (XINHUA)--Pakistani Defence Minister Ali Ahmed Talpur said in Karachi today that Pakistan, a peace-loving nation, was against aggression from any quarter against any country, according to APP. Talking to newsmen at the airport after formally receiving the PIA's first Airbus, the minister said that Pakistan desired peace and understanding to prevail in the world. It abhorred all types of aggression against any country. Talpur said that this country would welcome any step taken towards the preservation of peace and amity.

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CULTURE MINISTER HUANG ZHEN METS FRENCH COUNTERPART

OW121639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA)--Jean-Philippe Lecat, French minister of culture and communications, Mme. Lecat and their party arrived here by air today. They have come to discuss a further increase in cultural and artistic exchanges between the two countries, in particular, cooperation in the area of film and television.

Chinese Minister of Culture Huang Zhen gave a banquet this evening in honour of M. and Mme. Lecat and their party. In his speech, Minister Huang Zhen said: "France is a nation with a great culture and history. Its brilliant art has enriched civilization. At a time when the Chinese people are making great efforts to revive and develop the finer part of their own culture and art, we hope for a further strengthening of cultural cooperation with friendly countries, and especially for cultural and artistic exchanges with France."

M. Lecat, in reply, said that it was beneficial and essential to develop cultural cooperation between France and China. "I hope that cultural exchanges between France and China will flourish like a hundred flowers in bloom," he added. In his speech, M. Lecat extended warm greetings to the Beijing Opera troupe of Yunnan Province which will shortly travel to France on tour.

French ambassador to China Claude Chayet also attended the banquet. Prior to the banquet, Huang Zhen and Lecat held talks. Upon their arrival in Beijing this morning, M. and Mme. Lecat were greeted at the airport by Minister Huang Zhen.

ULANHU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF FRG AMBASSADOR

OW130829 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 13 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)--Guenther Schoedel, new ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China, presented his credentials here this morning to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Kehua was present. Ambassador Guenther Schoedel arrived in Beijing on March 6.

DPA Report

LD131020 Hamburg DPA in German 0544 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Beijing--Guenther Schoedel presented his letter of credence as Bonn's ambassador to China to Ulanhu today. During their conversation, which lasted 45 minutes, Ulanhu and Schoedel agreed that cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and China, primarily in the economic and scientific-technological sphere, was capable of further expansion. The two sides praised the cultural exchanges and the busy stream of visitors between the two states. Ulanhu announced at the meeting with Schoedel that the next CCP congress will tackle the country's economic development as its first priority. The congress is scheduled for the end of the year.

BRIEFS

LUXEMBOURG DUKE RECEIVES GROUP--Brussels, 11 Mar--H.R.H. Jean, grand duke of Luxembourg, received members of a study group of China's Nanjing Steel Plant and had a friendly talk with them in Luxembourg this morning, according to a report from that city. Present at the occasion was Yu Huimin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Luxembourg. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 11 Mar 80 OW]

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IRANIAN GAS PIPELINE SUPPLYING SOVIET UNION DAMAGED

OWO81844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 8 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, March 8 (XINHUA)--The 42-inch gas pipeline from Bid Boland carrying gas to the Soviet Union and to cities in central and north Iran was damaged by heavy snowfall in the Zagros Mountains yesterday, cutting off gas supplies to the Soviet Union. This was disclosed by the state radio this afternoon, quoting an official of the National Iranian Gas Company. The source said gas supplies to Tehran and Isfahan had also been cut, and all the stations along the pipeline had stopped functioning. Repair work on the damaged pipeline had begun, he added.

Meanwhile, two more oil pipelines were blown up in the Khuzestan Province last night, the ETTELAAT reported today. This followed the explosion of seven oil and gas pipelines earlier between Abadan and Khuzestan. The newspaper said the recent explosions in the Khuzestan oil pipelines had caused a 10 percent drop in the production of the Abadan refinery. PARS news agency quote a source in the Ahvaz gendarmerie as saying that those responsible for the explosion near this city had been identified and arrested.

BANI-SADR CRITICIZES STUDENTS, REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

OW121251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said yesterday that it was wrong for the Iranian students holding American hostages to prevent the U.N. investigating commission from visiting the hostages, according to the French paper LE MONDE.

In an interview with the paper, the president said that "holding hostages is no way to fight imperialism." He did not question the good faith of the students, but said that unfortunately, they sometimes let themselves be influenced by certain groups favourable to the Soviet Union, like the Tudeh Party, which is interested in isolating Iran on the international scene as well as hindering resistance to the Soviet push in Afghanistan. He also criticized the Iranian Revolutionary Council for its "weakness" and "indecision."

He described the commission's mission as worked out between U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and the Iranian Government, with Ayatollah Khomeyni's approval. He said that the commission's report, once adopted by the U.N. Security Council, would give Iran the international backing to "put pressure on the United States and force it to recognize its faults and give up opposing the shah's extradition."

He disclosed that the hostages would not be released before mid-May as the Iranian parliament to be elected soon would need time to examine documents on the hostages.

BANI-SADR CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST 'SUPERPOWER SCHEMES'

OW130146 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 13 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, March 12 (XINHUA)--"We expressed our opposition to the aggression against Afghanistan, but, because of our internal difficulties, we failed to have an active policy in regard to safeguarding Afghanistan's independence," Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said tonight in his message to the nation.

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Referring to the Soviet claim that its aggression against Afghanistan was due to the threat against its southern border, the president said, "This is very dangerous, because this kind of aggression may be made against other countries under the same pretext. Any time it needs, the Soviet Government can dispatch its troops across its border."

He added that "in the southern part, or exactly all over the country, the traces of the domination of the U.S. have been remained still."

"Now," the president said, "the Revolutionary Council is weak. It cannot decide firmly, even if it decided something, it cannot carry out resolutely. As a result, tens of power centres appeared and each of them does everything it wants." He emphasized that "the Revolutionary Council must become strong". He also called on the Iranian people to be united in face of superpower schemes against Iran.

IRAQ TO EXPEL IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

OW100830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 10 Mar 80

[Text] Baghdad, March 9 (XINHUA)--Iraq has declared Iranian ambassador to the country "persona non grata" and asked him to leave before March 15, Radio Iraq quoted a spokesman for the Iraqi Foreign Ministry as saying today. The spokesman said that the Iranian ambassador "made a statement contrary to diplomatic norms and principles in an interview with the Iranian news agency on February 19, openly interfering in Iraq's internal affairs." In an official note on March 2, he said, the Foreign Ministry demanded that the Iranian Foreign Ministry recall the ambassador and send a new ambassador.

EGYPT'S KHALIL DISCUSSES ISRAELI STANCE ON UN RESOLUTION

OW081656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 8 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Cairo, March 8 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil said yesterday that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's attack on the U.N. Security Council resolution (which condemns Israel's settlement policy) contradicted the spirit of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and was not in the interest of peace in the Middle East, according to press reports here today.

Prime Minister Khalil, who is also the foreign minister, made the statement after his return from France where he had paid a seven-day visit after presiding over the tenth-round negotiation among the United States, Egypt and Israel in The Hague. Begin made his attack on the Security Council resolution in the Knesset (parliament) on March 6.

During his stay in France, Khalil held talks with French Prime Minister Raymond Barre and Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet. He praised French President Giscard d'Estaing for his statement in support of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people. He said that the French president's statement obtained the approval of West Germany and some other European countries.

'ARAFAT DISCUSSES MIDDLE EAST SECURITY

OW110924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 11 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Paris, March 10 (XINHUA)--"The security of the Middle East will affect directly not only the security of Europe, but also that of the whole world," said Chairman Yasir 'Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization today.

In an interview with the French television in Beirut, 'Arafat expressed the hope "to find a just solution to this crisis of the Middle East". He said that there would not be any settlement in this region if the Palestinians' right to self-determination and their right to return to their motherland were not taken into account in conformity with relevant documents of the U.N. General Assembly.

On the guarantee of the security of all countries in the Middle East, Chairman 'Arafat pointed out that before speaking of any security, the security of the Palestinian refugees must be taken into consideration. He said, "60 per cent of our Palestinian people are now living as refugees outside their motherland, without shelter, without state. I hope that all the people of the world would, before speaking of the security and future of Israel, speak of the security and future of the victimized Palestinians."

Commenting on the statements made by French President Giscard d'Estaing during his recent tour of the Gulf states, 'Arafat considered them "a very strong impulsion" for the whole of the Middle East situation. "The following step will be the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the right of the Palestinians to have an independent state," he stressed.

SAHARAN STATES SUMMIT CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

OW101931 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 10 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Bamako, March 9 (XINHUA)--Leaders of the six Saharan states reaffirmed here today that they "pledged to settle all differences between them peacefully" in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and that of the United Nations, and that they would fully observe the principle of sovereignty and the principle of the inviolability of borders inherited from colonial times. This statement contained in a political statement was approved at the fifth summit conference of the six Saharan states which closed today.

The conference was attended by Mali President Moussa Traore, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Niger Head of State Seyni Kountche, Mauritanian Head of State Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, Chadian Head of State Oueddei Goukouni and Libyan leader 'Abd as-Salam Jallud.

In the political statement, the participants reaffirmed the need to strengthen their relations of "friendship, fraternity, good neighbourhood and close cooperation". The statement condemns foreign intervention in the internal affairs of African countries and of the Arab world. It also condemns imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. The statement says that the Saharan states "support the peoples of Namibia, South Africa, Palestine and Western Sahara in their struggles for restoring their just national rights and exercising their rights to self-determination." The statement holds that the withdrawal of foreign troops and the removal of all the foreign bases from African countries and other non-aligned nations is a decisive contribution to defending the principles of the non-aligned movement and safeguarding the peace and stability in the non-aligned countries. The statement reiterates that the Saharan states are determined to strengthen the unity among the members of the Group of 77 so as to establish a new international economic order.

In a message to President Tito of Yugoslavia at the opening session yesterday, the participants expressed their loyalty to the non-aligned principles.

A programme on the economic, technical, cultural and social cooperation was adopted during the summit. The conference decided that the summit of the Saharan states should be held biennially, and the conference of the ministerial council of the member states should be held once a year. The conference of the ministerial council was held from March 6 to 7 in preparation for the summit.

BRAZILIAN TRADE DELEGATION VISITS CHINA

OW090307 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 9 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA)--A Brazilian delegation headed by Marcos Castrioto de Azabuja, a department director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left here this morning to visit southern China. The delegation came for the first Sino-Brazilian mixed trade commission which met in Beijing between March 4 to 7. The two sides recalled the growth of bilateral trade in recent years and expressed their satisfaction at this. Discussions ranged over possibilities for further development of trade relations.

The delegation was received on March 7 by Li Qiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade. During their stay in Beijing, Mr. Azabuja also exchanged views with Zhang Wenjin, vice minister of foreign affairs, Zhou Erfu, vice-minister of culture, and Qin Lisheng, deputy secretary-general of the Academy of Sciences of China.

ARGENTINA REJECTS FOREIGN RESTRICTIONS ON NUCLEAR POWER

OW120812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Buenos Aires, March 11 (XINHUA)--Argentina has rejected any foreign attempt at restricting its development of nuclear energy, an Argentine Foreign Ministry communique said yesterday. The communique was released after the meeting between Argentine Foreign Minister Washington Pastor and President of the National Atomic Energy Commission Castro Madero and other high-ranking officials.

Argentina, the communique said, regards the nuclear proliferation essentially as a political problem. That is to say, the production of nuclear arms by a country should be determined by itself, which could not be stopped by compulsory restrictions on technical transfer. The past 30 years have proved that Argentina has been making use of nuclear energy entirely for peaceful purposes, it noted. It added that the nuclear power generation "will not increase the danger of nuclear proliferation, because it is not the most effective, economic way to produce nuclear weapons".

Argentina is reportedly prepared to buy a heavy water factory from Switzerland. The U.S. authorities have expressed concern over the purchase for fear that the deal will enable the South American country to produce nuclear weapons. Argentina is also negotiating with West Germany for the installation of a nuclear reactor in its Atucha II nuclear power station. Meanwhile, a Canadian firm is constructing another nuclear power plant in the province of Cordoba.

XINHUA: SOVIET ELECTRONIC SPYING EQUIPMENT IN CANADA

OW110358 Beijing XINHUA in English 0353 GMT 11 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Embassy in Canada has used sophisticated electronic spying equipment to intercept top-secret Canadian Government communications, according to an Ottawa report quoting the Edmonton JOURNAL. Not only the government but also the Defence Ministry and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had been victims of the spying, the daily said. The Soviet electronic experts and Canadian jamming specialists had waged a war of airwaves, the daily said, adding that even changes in code only shook the Soviets off track for a few days.

XINHUA RELEASES LIU SHAOQI 1940 ARTICLE ON PARTY BUILDING

0WL21325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1521 GMT 11 Mar 80 OW

[Article by Liu Shaoqi dated 1 July 1940: "Be a Good Party Member, Build a Good Party"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Mar--KANGDI BAO [RESIST-ENEMY JOURNAL--2123 2420 1032], QIANFENG BAO [VANGUARD JOURNAL--0467 6912 1032] and MAIJIN BAO [FORGE-AHEAD JOURNAL--6701 6651 1032] (see footnotes) have all asked me to write an article to mark the 19th founding anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party, which this year falls on 1 July.

As I recall, 19 years have passed since our party was founded. In these 19 years, the party has come through the "7 February" movement, the first cooperation with the Kuomintang and the great revolution, 10 years of the soviet movement and agrarian revolution and 10 years of clandestine work. The party is now experiencing the second cooperation with the Kuomintang and the greatest national liberation war in the history of mankind. Our party has always stood in the forefront of mass struggle during all the great changes and mass revolutionary movements of the past 19 years. With each event our party and its countless members have manifested that they are the model in displaying revolutionary heroism, the spirit of sacrificing oneself and the spirit of indomitable perseverance of a proletarian political party; manifested the great role played by our party in the political life and historical events of China; manifested that ours is a Bolshevik Party capable of inheriting and loyal to the cause of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin; and manifested that ours is a party which is most resolute, most thorough and most able to wage the struggle for the cause of liberation and independence of the Chinese nation and most able to fight imperialism, which is oppressing the Chinese nation.

The vast majority of our party members have the spirit of sacrificing themselves in the struggle for the cause of the public, the spirit of working arduously for the nation's independence and society's liberation and the spirit of wholeheartedly, untiringly and quietly immersing themselves in working for the cause of liberating the laboring masses and mankind without thinking of winning promotions, getting rich or seeking personal fame and profit. By displaying these spirits, they have manifested that they are equipped with the most sublime morality of making and are the most outstanding children of the Chinese nation. In this way they have attracted and are attracting the admiration of millions of honest people for our party and for our best party members. No matter how our enemy spreads lies to slander our party, vilifies us as "fierce floods and savage beasts" and resorts to all sorts of ruthless means to deal with us and those close to us, people in their countless millions are still pinning their greatest, and last, hope on our party. These people have virtually entrusted our party with a mission: Since you communists are those who are really willing to sacrifice yourselves to fight for the liberation of the Chinese nation and its laboring masses, and since it is all because of the efforts of your group of people that China will be saved and is bound to have a bright future as a prosperous, strong, independent and free country, we therefore entrust you with the task of saving China and creating an independent, free and happy new China.

This means that, thanks to the heroic sacrifices of our numerous martyrs and the best efforts exerted by our countless party members over the past 19 years, our party has grown considerably. It has become a party of the broad masses throughout China, forged close ties with them and gained extremely high prestige among them. Furthermore, our party has more frequently experienced serious incidents than any other communist party in the world, and it has acquired a deeper experience in revolutionary struggles than any other. Our party has been through and acquired abundant experiences in open and secret struggles, armed and unarmed struggles, domestic and international wars, economic and political struggles, ideological and mass struggles, extra-party and inner-party struggles...and all sorts of other complicated revolutionary struggles.

We have many party members who have never laid down their arms over these past 10 and more years. This is something none of the revolutionary parties in any other country has been able to match in the past 19 years. This is why our Chinese Communist Party has already become one of the best branches of the Communist International, although it has existed only 19 years. These are the achievements our great party has made in these 19 great years in this great country of China. Not only are they of extremely great significance to China, but they are also of great international significance for the world as well, particularly for the various colonial and semicolonial countries.

However, these achievements have not come easily. Our party has been tempered, became what it is today and scored these great achievements through bitter fighting and arduous work over these 19 years and after having seen hundreds of thousands of the best Communist Party members and nonparty revolutionaries lay down their lives and shed their warm blood, and after having surmounted various erroneous and opportunist ideas in the party, eliminated all sorts of rotten dregs from it, and armed the minds of our many party members with the theory and principles of Marxism. Ours is the resplendent flower of the Chinese nation which has been bathed and nurtured by the warm blood of countless revolutionaries. Soon it will bear the invaluable fruit by which the Chinese nation will be saved and become free.

Our party's 19-year history has shown that all enemies of our party may bitterly hate, curse, vilify, kill, frame, tread on and encircle and suppress us, but no matter what ruthless means they may use in dealing with us, they not only will prove to be incapable of annihilating us in the end but will even find it impossible to simply obstruct our party from developing. It is precisely through the struggle against such ruthless means used by our enemies that our party has matured and strengthened. Because ours is a Marxist Bolshevik Party, one that has forged close links with the masses and represents the most advanced proletarian party in history, our party will never be wiped out. We are invincible. There is no longer any force in the world that can defeat our party. On the contrary, it is we who will prevail over all reactionary forces in the world and transform it into the most progressive, most perfect and most ideal world of communism.

When we commemorate the 19th anniversary of our great party today, it is important for our countless old and new party members to know how to assess the achievements made by our party and the important position it has gained in the revolutionary movements in China and the world! How necessary it is for them to have a clear view of and a firm belief in the bright future that lies ahead for our party! How necessary it is for them to know how to protect it, make sacrifices and wage struggles for every interest of the party (in other words, for the interest of the liberation of the Chinese nation and mankind) with our best efforts! It is something far from easily attainable in party building to have already reached the stage where our Chinese Party is today. How necessary it is for our old and new party members to know how to treasure our party, an invaluable heritage taken over from our martyrs! How necessary it is for them to advance further from the foundation, constituted by the achievements already made and the position already built by our party, to continue to build, strengthen and develop it until it reaches the highest and most perfect form possible! We must make our party the best. To attain this goal, certainly calls for our efforts in all areas and for correct leadership by the party Central Committee and leading organs at all levels. But most fundamentally, it calls for many very good party members. Therefore, our party members should make an earnest self-examination on this great festival of the 19th party anniversary. They should ask themselves: What efforts have I made in the interests of the party and for its development and victory? How am I prepared to do the best I can in the future? Have I entertained any idea, made any statements or done anything that runs counter to the interests of the party? How can I prevent any ideas, statements and actions that go against the interests of the party?

I think that party members can make a start in improving themselves by asking themselves such questions. Each and every one of our comrades must be a good party member within the party; he should not be a bad party member or a party member with shortcomings, mistakes and incorrect ideological understanding; especially, he should not be a party member who gives up halfway. How can each and every one of our comrades be a good party member? Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin can be our examples. I will not expound further on this question because it has been dealt with at length in the article "How To Be a Good Communist." However, recently I have discovered some incorrect thinking and activities among certain comrades within the party. Imbued with such thinking and engaged in such activities, it is absolutely impossible for them to become good party members, and they will also influence other party members and obstruct our party's progress. Taking the opportunity, the commemoration of the 19th anniversary of the founding of our party, I would like to make the following brief comments:

1. It is necessary for us to do our utmost in working for the party in a responsible way and to cherish every single thing belonging to the party as if it is our very own.

Today, we communists are a very special kind of people on this earth. We are people who share a common cause, namely, communism and the emancipation of mankind. For the interests and emancipation of the masses as well as for the long-range happiness of every individual, sometimes we have no alternative but to sacrifice others or even sacrifice ourselves. We communists are people who are determined to sacrifice ourselves (if there is no alternative but to sacrifice ourselves for the interests of the whole party) in the struggle for the common cause of emancipating the masses. This is what every one of our party members knows and what the majority of our party members can do by themselves. Yet, in dealing with some of the most common things, some of our party members have often shown their inability to do so.

These comrades have invariably shown two different attitudes in dealing with things belonging to themselves and those belonging to the party and the public. In other words, in dealing with something belonging to himself, a party member would regard this thing as his own, cherish it and be frugal, wholehearted and responsible about it. However, when dealing with something which does not belong to himself but to the party and the public, he would regard it as something belonging to the party and the public and not to himself; he would not cherish it and not be frugal, wholehearted and responsible about it, and would even secretly steal those things belonging to the party and keep them as his own. In other words, his attitude about his own private property is different from his attitude regarding property that belongs to the party and the public. Since he regards things belonging to the party and the public as not his own property, he does not cherish them, is not frugal and wholehearted about them, and does not take care of them in a responsible way. Why is this so? Because they are not his own things but public things. He does not take care of and work hard for things belonging to the public as dutifully and wholeheartedly as he would for his own. This phenomenon can often be seen in the day-to-day life and work of some of our party members, and has invariably been the root cause of all kinds of waste and irresponsibility.

Obviously, this notion is incompatible with communism; it represents the remnant private ownership mentality of the old society. A person imbued with this notion does not understand the relationship of contradiction and identity with regard to the party members' private things and those things belonging to the party and the public. Since he regards property belonging to the party and the public as not his own, his attitude toward property belonging to the party and the public is different from that toward his own things. For a party member, this is very clearly and fundamentally a wrong concept.

We must say: Things belonging to the party, the public and the laboring masses are our most important property. For us, party members and the laboring masses, nothing else is very important.

When workers worked in factories owned by capitalists and felt that they were working for themselves and for the livelihood of their own families, Lenin said that none of these workers was working for himself but was working for the profits of the capitalists. Only when the factories, as a result of the victory of the revolution, became public property owned by the state, composed of the working class and the whole laboring class of society, did Lenin say that the workers were working and producing for themselves for the first time in history.

When peasants worked on landlords' or "their own" lands and felt that they were laboring for themselves for the livelihood of their own families, Lenin said that none of these peasants was laboring for himself but that was laboring for the landlords' rents, the usurers' interests and the government's tax revenue. Only when land was taken over by the state, when the country became a socialist country, when landlords, rich peasants and private commerce ceased to exist, and when peasants became laborers on state farms and collective farms, that is, public farms, only then were the peasants laboring for themselves.

Lenin said: The Soviet Union is the workers' own country. But this country is jointly owned by the working class and is not the private property of any individual.

After the October Revolution, when Russian workers voluntarily worked hard, increased production and saved materials in publicly owned factories of their own country, demonstrating their working enthusiasm to energetically produce for the public cause, Lenin said that this was real communism, because the workers no longer worked for the capitalists, but were working for themselves. They had assumed a new attitude toward their new work.

Thus it can be seen that in a society in which exploiting classes exist, things that appear to be ours often are not ours, but belong to others. Things commonly owned by the party, the public, the working class and the laborers as a whole belong to us, and are the most important things that belong to us. In this country, what belongs to the public and what is our own are identical. Therefore, we communists and all awakened laborers should regard things belonging to the party and the public as our own, treasure what belongs to the public as we do our own belongings, and do party and public work as wholeheartedly, energetically and responsibly as we do our own work. Only in this way can we have the noble spirit to fight and sacrifice ourselves for the public cause, become reliable party workers and responsible persons and become good party members.

From this it can be seen that the selfish departmentalism among some comrades is also a fundamentally mistaken idea. The comrade who makes this kind of selfish departmentalist mistake fails to understand that the relationship between that portion of the work he is responsible for and the party's work as a whole is one of the unity of opposites. He only regards his part of the work as his own, and does not feel that the work others are responsible for and the party's work as a whole are all our own. He takes different attitudes toward the work he himself is responsible for and the work others are responsible for and, therefore, makes the mistake of thinking only about himself and giving no consideration to others and to the whole. The development of such selfish departmentalism is very harmful to the party's work. The comrade who makes selfish departmentalist mistakes sacrifices and jeopardizes the interests of all of us as a whole for his partial and individual interests. He violates the Marxist principle that partial interests must be subordinated to the interests of the whole, and therefore he is no good. A good Communist Party member should not have selfish departmentalist ideas.

True, without the parts the whole does not exist, and partial interests are often identical to the interests of the whole. Therefore, we do not advocate total denial of the parts, but only advocate that a part should be subordinated to the whole. That is to say, when partial interests conflict with the interests of the whole, we should sacrifice partial interests, not the interests of the whole. Therefore, sometimes for the sake of the larger, far-reaching interests of the whole, we call for the sacrifice of a certain part, and that is the way it should be.

2. It is most worthwhile to sacrifice for the public cause of the party and the toiling masses.

Whenever sacrifice is mentioned, certain comrades invariably raise the question of whether or not it is worthwhile. What sacrifice is worthwhile for a Communist Party member and what is not? Certain comrades hold different views on this question stemming from their different, noncommunist outlook on life. Their outlook is characterized by pleasure seeking and belongs to the old society or even to the exploiting class (such as "life is pleasure seeking" and "life is like a dream, and how much can one enjoy in his life?") and consider it not worthwhile if one makes a sacrifice without having enjoyed a life of pleasure. They do not consider life to be worthwhile if one sacrifices himself without having had experienced extravagant eating and drinking in his life, without having lived comfortably and extravagantly, without having visited prostitutes, without having been in the limelight, without having done something in a majestic way and so forth. They further hold that it is worthwhile as far as life is concerned if one has done all the things cited above or has experienced some of them.

They would say: Having done all these things, one will find it worthwhile even at the risk of his life. This is a very popular outlook on life now prevalent in Chinese society and, to a certain extent, it can also be found in the ideology of some of our backward party members. As a result, some party members have cherished the idea of pleasure seeking and have become bored with the present arduous life and hard work. Consequently, they would think of corruption and degeneration and then start to waver and degenerate and eventually divorce themselves from the party and revolution. They think it is very comfortable and worthwhile to be a landlord, a capitalist, a rich man or an exploiter. As they have never been one, they want to try to become one. As a result, they emerge from the ranks of the proletariat to join the ranks of exploiters. Taking advantage of the weak points of certain backward elements in our ranks, the exploiters' secret agents threaten them with force and lure them with promises of gain. Thus, certain people have degenerated into counterrevolutionaries. However, in leading a corrupt, degenerate and dark life and living in a corrupt, degenerate and dark family with a dim future, the rich men and exploiters are also not comfortable. They are in a depressed mood without any good prospects and their situation is very serious. On no account can they be compared with our advancing revolutionary party members. This is because they belong to a doomed class which has already dug its own grave. Many people in this class know well the sadness of their fate, yet cannot but bury themselves in the grave they have dug for themselves. Nothing in this world is more lamentable!

In spite of this, some would still insist: "This is most worthwhile." Isn't it strange? The exploiters eat without having to work, depend on other's labor to make their own living, raise themselves like fat pigs, do nothing at all and benefit neither the world, mankind nor society. Yet, they want to ride roughshod over others and harm countless and millions upon millions of laboring people. This is the most contemptible and shameless thinking in the world. Historians with just minds have always despised those exploiters who eat without having to work and have always respected those noble laboring people. Precisely for this reason many people in the exploiting class who know their own future and historical evolution, particularly young children of the exploiters, are dissatisfied with the corrupt and dark life of their own families.

For their own future they have chosen to abandon their families and join the ranks of the laboring people and have shown sympathy for or joined the advancing political party. Bored with the life of piggish exploiters, they have discarded it without regret. They are right! However, certain backward elements in our advancing political party still want to experience such life and think it might be very worthwhile. Is it not strange our party members would think this way? It is very clear that it is a retrogressive and backward thinking which cannot exist simultaneously with Communist Party membership.

Then, what is really worthwhile for a man, and for a Communist Party member in particular?

We say: It will be most worthwhile, most respected, remembered and praised by descendants, generation after generation, if a man, particularly a party member, makes sacrifices, struggles until the end of his life, and even sacrifices his life for the party, progress in society, the emancipation of mankind and the long-term, common interests of hundreds of millions of laboring people. In our party, we already have numerous martyrs. They are the people most worthy of respect and most respected by the masses. It is least worthwhile, allowable and will always be despised and cursed by the masses, if one chooses to act badly or die comfortably in the countryside or in a magnificent house only interested in exploiting people, in an affluent life for oneself and a few others, and against the cause of the progress of society and the emancipation of mankind. Exploiters, and those who strive for the well-being of the tiny minority of exploiters, have always provoked condemnation from others. I think a person with advanced thoughts and a bright future, particularly a Communist Party member, should thoroughly understand this.

Therefore, among us good party members are those who quietly immerse themselves in hard work; who work hard and fear neither difficulties nor danger; who wholeheartedly and persistently struggle for the party and the emancipation of mankind; and who are the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comfort. As far as personal enjoyment is concerned, they are enjoying less than they deserve for the time being. However, they will eventually be trusted and respected by all of us and the masses. In other words, what they do is most worthwhile. However, bad party members are those who are unwilling to quietly immerse themselves in hard work, but like to put themselves in the limelight; who fear difficulties and dangers and are not loyal to the struggle for the interests of the party and mankind; and who request to be the first to enjoy comfort and the last to bear hardships. As far as personal enjoyment is concerned, they make undue petty gains for a while. However, they will eventually be distrusted and opposed by all of us and the masses. In other words, what they do is least worthwhile.

Recently, some individual party members requested to be transferred to government offices to do administrative work, because such offices paid monthly salaries and they wanted to earn a few more yuan a month. Comrades, what kind of viewpoint is this? Some people might be opposed to paying salaries to administrative personnel. If they make a proposal to the government for abolishing or revising the salary system, it will be the right thing and the correct attitude a party member should have. However, they in fact do not oppose the payment of salaries to administrative personnel; what they really want is to get salaries themselves. They raise verbal objections only as a pretext. Comrades, this is also not the correct attitude for a good party member to adopt. We join the party and work hard not to earn a few yuan or something else, but for the emancipation of our nation and society. For this reason, we should voluntarily request to receive no payment and should not work for pay, even a few hundred yuan a month. What we should do is revolutionary work without pay, which is more worthwhile than earning several hundred yuan a month. This point should have been clearly understood by each and every Communist Party member, and those who still do not understand it should immediately correct their erroneous thinking.

In addition, the following phenomenon is often found among some of our party members: In assigning work to party members, they usually request to be assigned to the safest and richest place where their job has the best protection, is the easiest and simplest, and their livelihood is the best. Nobody wants to go to a relatively unsafe or a dangerous and poor place, where it is hard to make a living. There are difficulties in discharging one's duty and the conditions are complicated. For happiness and a better livelihood, they do not want to work in such a place even if the work is important and indispensable to the party and the revolution. If you assign a certain comrade to such place, he would tell you: "You force me to go, and my morale is rather low" and so forth. Comrades, this is not the correct attitude for a good party member to have. A good party member will never pay attention to this but will ask whether the work is important to the party or not and if he is capable of doing it. He will not take difficulties and complicated conditions into consideration, but will be willing to take up the hardest work under dangerous conditions. He will not shift difficult jobs to others while he himself chooses the easiest and most convenient ones. This point also deserves the attention of our party members.

3. It is necessary to become a lifelong good party member.

It is most glorious to be a Communist Party member. Each of our comrades must be a good party member for life, not a halfhearted one. We volunteer to become Communist Party members, no one forces us. I do not become a party member simply because I want to become a party member. This is not enough. Only when the Communist Party accepts me as a party member and recognizes my party membership, will I become one. That is to say, I still need other party members and party organizations to recognize the fact that I am a party member; only then am I one. Otherwise, I cannot be considered one, only because I wish to become one. We communists trust in dialectic materialism, and believe that everything in the world is changing--there is nothing which is not changing. Therefore, our strategy, tactics, work methods and so on call for change on the basis of the change of objective conditions. However, as far as we communists are concerned, there is one thing that will not change in our lifetime. That is: We must fight to the end for the interests of the party, for the militant interests of the proletariat and for the interests of the ultimate emancipation of mankind. In other words, we must be lifelong party members. In this regard we will never change in our lifetime. We should not change. If we change, it is called vacillation, political recantation or rebellion. This is the greatest disgrace for a party member. Only when this point remains unchanged can other things change in various forms according to different conditions.

Unchangeability is the criteria and yardstick for change, just as immobility forms the criteria and yardstick for movement. The criteria and yardstick for all the changes of our strategy and tactics are determined by observing these changes and seeing whether or not such changes conform with the militant interests of the proletariat as a whole. Changes should only be made if such changes conform with the militant interests of the proletariat as a whole. Otherwise, no changes should be made. Therefore, a determination of whether or not changes conform with the militant interests of the proletariat as a whole forms the criteria and yardstick for judging if all changes of strategy, tactics and work patterns of the party and individual party members are correct or not. Naturally, this state of unchangeability is also relative, generally speaking. It is absolute only as far as we communists are concerned. Because several hundred years ago when there was no proletariat in the world and several hundred years from now when the proletariat will no longer exist, naturally there was and will be no such thing as people fighting for the militant interests of the proletariat. Therefore, as far as the history of human society is concerned, there will be changes. However, so far as we communists are concerned, we must never change. We are good party members only when subjectively we remain absolutely faithful to the militant interests of our party and class in our lifetime, and we always conform objectively with the militant interests of our party and class in all our thoughts, words and deeds.

Since we seek to be lifelong party members, we should not keep any secret from the party. We must not hide from the party any of our ideas, words and deeds which are detrimental to it. Nor should we covertly and secretly spread certain words and ideas and perform certain deeds believing that the party will never know about what we have done, even though we realize that such ideas, words and deeds are detrimental to the party. Actually if one of our party members seeks to be a lifelong party member, how can he keep secret--for 1 year, 2 years or even 10 or 20 years until he dies--his ideas, words and deeds, about what kind of man he is, what kind of incorrect ideology he has, and what kind of things he has done that run counter to the party's interests? In the end, people will always know everything. As a result, nothing can be covered up. Therefore, our party members should not hide anything from the party which is not aboveboard. There is no harm in talking about what one did in the past. Our party pays attention to one's future. It very seldom investigates a comrade's mistakes in the past. It is perfectly all right to speak out, while it is wrong to keep one's mouth shut. Our party members should frankly show that there is nothing they did in their lifetime which cannot be made public.

Naturally, we do not mean that a party member should talk about his own history and whatever he did in the past whenever he meets people, and keep no secrets from anyone about his own personal affairs. Still less do we mean that a party member should not keep secrets from the party. We only mean that our party members must not covertly do things which run counter to the party's interests, say one thing and mean another, and become doubledealers.

Since one wants to be a lifelong party member, one must not be afraid that one might be misunderstood and suspected of doing something, because misunderstanding and suspicion are only temporary. The truth will always be exposed in the end. If you are misunderstood and suspected for 1 year, 2 years, 10 or 20 years or even for your entire life, people will eventually understand you, as long as you are a good party member. Temporary misunderstanding and suspicion do not necessarily harm an individual, because once misunderstanding and suspicion have been found out by people, they can not only help retrieve losses which you have incurred in the course of the misunderstanding but also provide you with additional new consolation and encouragement.

In conclusion, I would like to mention that our party's prospects are bright and great, and our party members' prospects are also bright and great. The party's victories are victories for all our party members. Only when the party wins victories will party members win their own victories. Therefore, we must build a good party and hold our party incessantly march forward. Only if the majority of our party members work and study hard, strive to raise and improve their own qualities and to exert themselves in marching forward, will it be possible to build a good party. As a whole, our party is already quite good. However, there are still shortcomings, errors in certain links, and also useless drags. We still have to continue to make improvements, raise our standards and Bolshevize. This is the decisive factor in defeating Japanese imperialism and build the new democratic republic without a good, large Communist Party, the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee and the efforts correctly made by all party members. Every one of our comrades must be a good party member! We must build a good party! We must defeat Japanese imperialism, build a new democratic republic of China, and ultimately realize communism!

This is what I want to say to mark the 19th anniversary of the founding of the party, and I want to use this article to meet the request made by KANGDI BAO, QIANFENG BAO and MAIJIN BAO which asked me to write an article.

(Footnote): The KANGDI BAO mentioned in this article was the Jiangbei edition of KANGDI BAO, organ of the Central China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee. The QIANFENG BAO was an organ of the 5th detachment of the New Fourth Army. The MAIJIN BAO was a newspaper published by a certain unit of the New Fourth Army. This article was originally carried in the 1 July 1940 KANGDI BAO.

GONGREN RIBAO CARRIES ARTICLE BY LIU SHAOQI'S CHILDREN

HK130927 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 80 p 3 HK

[Article by Liu Aiqin [0491 1947 3830], Liu Pingping [0491 1627 1627], Liu Yuanyuan [0491 3293 3293], Liu Tingting [0491 0080 0080] and Liu Xiaoxiao [0491 3469 3469]: "Thinking of Father Still More Amid the Sound of Triumph"]

[Text] All our family sat around our television set the evening before last, anxiously waiting for the broadcast of the communique of the fifth plenary session of the party Central Committee. At the moment we heard our father openly called a comrade for the first time in 14 years, all sorts of feelings welled up in our hearts. At the 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the party decided to remove the labels "renegade, traitor and scab" which the 12th plenary session of the 8th party Central Committee imposed on our father, cancel the erroneous resolution expelling him "from the party once and for all and dismissing him from all posts both inside and outside the party," cancel the original report on the examination and clear the name of Comrade Liu Shaoqi as a great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary and one of the principal leaders of the party and the state. This is a victory for the party and the nation. Just as has been pointed out in the communique of the fifth plenary session, the party rehabilitated Comrade Liu Shaoqi not only for his own sake, but in order that the party and people will forever remember this bitter lesson and make every effort to safeguard, consolidate and perfect socialist democracy and the socialist legal system; that frame-ups such as befell Comrade Liu Shaoqi and many other comrades inside and outside the party shall never happen again; and that our party and country will never change color. What we are doing today is all for the sake of every living man.

The plenary session also approved the "guiding principles on inner-party political life." We believe that if our father had been able to live long enough to see all this happen, he would have been particularly delighted, because our father dedicated all his life to building an excellent party and always advocated the attitude of seeking truth from facts for the purpose of resolving contradictions inside the party and consolidating party unity. He was opposed to the practice of "searching" for targets of a struggle, when actually no differences in principle existed within the party, and treating certain comrades as "opportunists" and "targets" of attacks and waging struggles on insufficient grounds and in a rude, subjective and mechanical manner. During the Great Cultural Revolution, our father found himself in an extremely bad situation, but he gritted his teeth and stepped forward to defend the principles of the party. When he felt he was helpless, he asked on several occasions to be allowed to resign from the posts of chairman of the state and member of the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee, return to Yanan or his native place together with our mother and us and work as a peasant. The request was intended to bring the Great Cultural Revolution to an early end so that our cadres and country would suffer less loss and damage. Placing the interests of the party above everything else was the guiding principle in our father's thoughts and actions.

Our father always called on communists to intensify their self-cultivation in party spirit and act as members of the vanguard for the proletariat. "Be the first to bear hardships but the last to enjoy the refinements of life." Inside the party and among the people, he kept to the fore at times of adversity and let others enjoy comforts first. Although our father remained in leading positions of the party and state over long periods, he always set rigid demands on himself to be a good communist; he never considered himself someone special. To him, it was inconceivable and a shame to occupy a position among the people that afforded one privileges. He not only was strict with himself but also wanted us to do likewise. He had boundless confidence in the people and always relied upon them. Even when he became the victim of the biggest frame-up in the Great Cultural Revolution, he still encouraged us to go into the very midst of the masses of people. He told us: "Because of me, the masses will do certain things to you for some time which will overstep the limits, but you must be able to tolerate them. The masses will finally gain a thorough understanding of you and protect you so long as you make sincere efforts in study and labor." In the past 10 years and more, we were widely separated from our parents. Our eldest sister, Aiqin, was thrown behind bars and beaten up time and again; Pingping, then 19 years old, was also put into a single cell in a prison; Yuanyuan, then 17, was compelled to sell blood as a means of subsistence; Tingting, then 14, wandered about destitute; and even the 6-year-old Xiaoxiao was subjected to criticisms, struggles and attacks from all quarters. It was the people who protected and reared us.

We feel proud to be the sons and daughters of such a communist. However, to our deepest grief, our father did not live to see today's triumph for himself. He died inside Kaifeng Prison under false charges. He left us much earlier than he should have. At the same time, our mother, Wang Guangmei, was also imprisoned and even sentenced to death. Under the reactionary policy of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company, which sought to implicate all the relatives of any person involved in any criminal case, our maternal grandmother, who was more than 80 years old, our eldest brother Yunbin and our second eldest brother Yunruo also died tragic deaths. While our family was undergoing persecution, hundreds of millions of people wretchedly suffered with us and a frightful scene of devastation met the eye everywhere in our motherland.

The 10-year catastrophe which was like a nightmare is now a thing of the past. Following the broadcast of the communique of the fifth plenary session, we have been inundated with telephone calls and telegrams expressing congratulations and good will from the people. We were asked to tell the people all about our father's struggles against Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their ilk, his behests and the incidents surrounding his tragic death. This is our historical obligation and the last wish of our father. We must write them out. At this moment of triumph and celebration, we feel as if father was among us, watching us with very deep emotions in his eyes....

We have currently put an end to the grave state of chaos in our country caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." On the whole, a situation is gradually taking shape in which there is good social order, strong leadership, a clear aim of advance and firm political orientation in our society. The calls made by the fifth plenary session of the party Central Committee for upholding and improving the leadership of the party and enhancing its combat effectiveness are the most important guarantee for the smooth progress of our socialist modernization. This is also the long-cherished wish of our father. Today many comrades who are in the prime of life and have the abilities to work on their own are being promoted to leading positions; the great cause of socialism and communism is full of vim and vigor; people of talent are coming forth in large numbers. If our father could have lived to see all this, he would have been exceptionally delighted and fully satisfied!

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ANNIVERSARY OF SUN YAT-SEN'S DEATH COMMEMORATED IN BEIJING

OW130431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1438 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar--This morning people of all walks of life in the capital held a memorial ceremony in the Sun Yat-sen Hall in Zhongshan Park to commemorate the 55th anniversary of the death of Dr Sun Yat-sen, the Chinese revolutionary forerunner. A portrait of Dr Sun Yat-sen hung in the memorial hall, which was decorated with cypress trees and flowers. After Chen Cisheng, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang [KMT] Revolutionary Committee, declared the ceremony open, those present stood in silence before Dr Sun Yat-sen's portrait. Then baskets of flowers were laid before the portrait by Zhuang Xiquan, representative of the National Committee of the CPPCC; Ping Jiesan, representative of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee; Liao Mengxing, representative of Liao Chengzhi; Zhu Yunshan, representative of the Central Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee; Wang Xiaoyi, representative of the Beijing People's Government; and Hou Jingru, representative of the Beijing Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee.

Attending the memorial ceremony were Ulanhu and Hu Juewen, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; Liu Lantao, and Wang Kunlun, vice chairmen of the National Committee of the CPPCC, and leading members of departments concerned, Luo Qingchang, Zhang Zhiyi, Tong Xiaopeng, Li Gui, Fang Zhida, Liu Ningyi and Peng Youjin.

Also attending the ceremony were people of all walks of life. They included Zhou Peiyuan, Chu Tunan, Chen Yisong, Fan Xinmin, Du Yuming, Sun Xiaocun, Sun Chengpei, Song Xilian, Fei Xiaotong, Huang Dingchen, Xu Chubo, Sa Kongliao, Cheng Siyuan, Xie Bingxin, Lei Jieqiong, Cai Xiao, Yang Zhengmin, Wang Kejun, Xu Boxin, Nie Zhen, Zhao Junmai, Xu Yiqiao, Dong Qiwu, Li Tiezheng, Tian Fuda, Zhuang Mingli, Shen Zijiu, Pu Jie, Lian Quan, Li Xiaolu, Sun Tongyi, Wan Jingguang, Guo Tong, Jiao Qi, Ma Zhengxin, Zhao Guanqi, Ge Zhicheng, Xu Mengshan, Fang Rongxin, Kuang Ming, Li Boqiu, Guo Xiuyi, Gao Tian, Zhao Zili, Yang Botao, Du Jianshi, Lin Lingyu, Huang Liangchen, Huang Jieran, Zhang Zhixing, Song Weibin, Chen Xiuhue, Yu Zhanbang, Zheng Tingji, Tang Shengming, Liu Fei, Qu Wu, Zhu Xuefan, Liu Zhongrong, Qian Changzhao, Zheng Dongguo, Gan Cisen, Wu Maosun, Jia Yibin, Wang Feng, Xu Baokui, Xu Wentian, Sun Yueqi, Su Congzhou, Li Pingheng, Wu Xiufeng, Chen Jianchen, Shao Hengqiu, Zhou Ying, Nie Hong, Qin Yizhi, Pu Xuewen, Jiao Shizhai, Liao Yunzhou, Tan Tiwu, Wang Jiazhen, Shao Hengqiu, Zhou Ying, Nie Hong, Qin Yizhi, Pu Xuewen, Jiao Shizhai, Liao Yunzhou, Tan Tiwu, Wang Jiazhen, Wang Jingru, Liu Yaozhang, Li Jue, Li Wenlan, He Siyuan, Zhang Xueming, Chen Mingde, Zong Zhifa, Guo Linge, Huang Xiang, Zhan Xiaocen, Wang Yanting, Fang Xianxu, Ning Guangkun, Liu Jiaying, Shen Xingyuan, Zhang Lianyun, Luo Xiou, Zhao Shourui, Yan Mingyi, Pu Jiexiu, Lu Zongda, Sun Fuling, Ding Gongnan, Du Ruo, Shi Linfeng, Li Shu, Wang Jinding, Guan Shixiong, Mo Yichang, Deng Jixing, Fan Zhifu, Yan Jingqing, Situ Qing, Cheng Yuqi, Chen Bingji, Wei Zhengming, Li Yizan, and Tang Shaoyuan; and Mme Yuan Xiaoyuan, an American of Chinese ancestry.

CCP MILITARY COMMISSION POSTHUMOUSLY HONORS PLA FIGHTER

OW130515 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0232 GMT 13 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Shenyang, 13 Mar--The Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee issued an order conferring the title of honor of "Lei Feng-type cadre" on Chen Baojun [7115 1405 0193], political instructor of a machinegun company of the 2d battalion of a unit under the Shenyang PLA units. The award ceremony is scheduled for today in Shenyang.

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Chen Baojun was an ordinary man but a great communist fighter who emerged in the footsteps of Lei Feng. The remarks left behind by Lei Feng, "I live in order to make life more beautiful for others," illuminated Chen Baojun's whole life. He was cited for meritorious services on three occasions and given awards four times in the six years since he joined the service. He was rated as an advanced cadre who was outstanding in learning from Lei Feng and was elected deputy to the Jinzhou Municipal People's Congress, Liaoning Province. He died a selfless death on 12 June 1979 in the line of duty while repairing machinery. He was 25 when he died.

The order issued by the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee called on commanders and fighters of the entire army to emulate Comrade Chen Baojun, follow Lei Feng's example and strive to modernize the army.

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT OUTLINES TASKS OF PEOPLE'S COURTS

OW111541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 11 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA)--"People's courts at all levels throughout the country this year will re-examine and redress cases arising from matters connected with Liu Shaoqi, where people were convicted of criminal offences." This was said by Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court of China, at a meeting of presidents of the higher people's courts in various parts of the country, which closed here today.

He added: "To re-examine and redress the cases of people wrongly convicted is provided for in the resolution posthumously rehabilitating Comrade Liu Shaoqi adopted at the recent fifth plenary session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China."

"The re-examination and redress of cases where people were erroneously convicted during the Cultural Revolution must be completed in the first half of this year," he said.

In his speech, Jiang Hua stressed that it was necessary to mete out severe punishment to those found guilty of murder, arson, plunder or rape, and those who disrupt public order. Reviewing the state of public order since the national working conference on public security convened in November of last year, Jiang Hua said that the position had been improving thanks to the strong measures taken against active criminals, with a concentrated effort being mounted on several occasions during the winter and spring. However, criminal activity continued to occur at times, he added. Jiang Hua emphasized the need to continue implementing the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure, and urged the people's courts at various levels to make widespread use of the open trial.

The three-day meeting was attended by over 100 people, including presidents of higher and some intermediate people's courts from China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and leading members of central government departments.

SICHUAN'S TAN QILONG, OTHER PROVINCIAL LEADERS PLANT TREES

OW121319 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Today is Arbor Day. The people in Chengdu, Sichuan, Nanjing, Jiangsu, Wuhan, Hubei, and other places carried out tree-planting activities yesterday and today.

Tan Qilong, first secretary of the Sichuan provincial party committee, and other responsible party, government and army comrades in Sichuan planted trees with the masses in a 1-km-long tract of land on the bank of the Jinjiang River despite the rain.

Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee, and other provincial and Nanjing Municipal responsible comrades yesterday went to the (Lingmu) Highway to take part in tree-planting activities. Together with the masses, they planted saplings along both sides of the highway.

Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei provincial party committee, and other responsible comrades today also joined the masses in planting trees. Full of enthusiasm, some foreign friends in Wuhan took part in tree-planting work.

Since the beginning of spring, Hubei Province has launched extensive afforestation-month activities and has achieved gratifying results. So far more than 3 million mu of land have been afforested and prepared in the province; more than 2 million mu of large tracts of land have been planted with trees; and more than 140 million trees have been planted along roads and rivers and around houses and villages.

STATE SCIENCE COMMISSION HOLDS FORUM IN SHANGHAI

OW080440 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1426 GMT 7 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Mar--Carrying out scientific research and technical innovation at factories, mines and other enterprises is a basic content of the enterprises' efforts to consolidate and improve themselves as well as a major step toward the realization of modernizing our country's industry. This was unanimously affirmed as an important experience at a forum held in Shanghai recently by the State Scientific and Technological Commission. Attending the forum were responsible persons of the Shanghai machine tools plant, Shanghai diesel engine plant, Changzhou electroplating plant, Shanghai Iron and Steel Research Institute and the scientific and technological commissions of Shandong, Anhui, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian and Shanghai.

Basing itself on the practice in Shandong, Sichuan and Shanghai, the forum summed up the following experiences:

1. Science and technology are indispensable to the modernization of agriculture, industry and national defense. In a certain sense, without advanced science and technology, it is impossible to achieve industrial modernization. China has 300,000 to 400,000 factories, mines and other enterprises. They urgently need to adopt advanced science and technology and carry out technical innovation and technical reform; and without resorting to science and technology, it is also impossible for them to consolidate and improve themselves.
2. In order to achieve modernization of the country, we need foreign countries' advanced science and technology. But our general principle is that we must act independently, have the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts. The purpose of our absorbing the strong points of foreign countries is to build up our nation's strength. We should, therefore, digest what we import and further improve it. To achieve this purpose, we must rely on the scientific and technological forces of our factories, mines and other enterprises and carry out mass scientific research and technical innovation without sparing efforts. Modernization goes through a continuous process. Newly built enterprises of a fairly advanced technical level will become backward if they always stay where they are and fail to engage in scientific research and technical innovation.

3. Scientific research at factories, mines and other enterprise units should go hand-in-hand with mass technical innovation campaigns and their own production conditions. In addition to tackling crucial problems and weak links related to production technology, all enterprises should also direct their research projects to solving such common questions as the reduction of energy consumption, economic and reasonable use of raw materials, improvement of equipment and technological processes and elimination of environmental pollution.

4. In carrying out scientific research and technical innovation, all factories, mines and other enterprises must attach importance to achieving economic results. They should see that their efforts in this endeavor are conducive to increasing output, improving the quality of products, raising productivity, reducing costs, and increasing output value and enterprises' profits.

5. When conditions permit, all factories, mines and other enterprises should establish able and efficient organizations in charge of scientific research (research groups, offices or institutes). In no way should they practice formalism and seek fame at the expense of achieving efficiency in work.

6. Departments concerned should help factories, mines and other similar enterprises carry out scientific and technological work and support them in obtaining technical information material and improving their work condition.

A responsible person of the State Scientific and Technological Commission spoke at the forum. He pointed out that a number of factories, mines and other enterprises in the country had accumulated some experiences in scientific research and technical innovation, but there have been many related problems. He urged the local scientific and technological commissions to regard this field of work as an important task and, in close coordination with the economic departments, promote this work and achieve concrete results so as to spur enterprises' technical innovation and put the country's industrial modernization on a solid new starting point.

AQUATIC PRODUCTS OFFICIAL EXPLAINS REASONS FOR SHORTAGE OF FISH

OWO71415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0328 GMT 7 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpts] Over a considerable period of time, urban residents have frequently discussed the shortage of fish at the market, according to a report by XINHUA reporter Ren Zeli. On this matter, this reporter recently called at the State Aquatic Products Bureau. A leading comrade of the bureau noted: It is just a temporary phenomenon in the course of readjusting our country's aquatic production. We are learning from past lessons, adhering to the principle of not setting high targets, proceeding from the reality of fishing resources, and carefully controlling the fish catch. In this way, we can restore fishing resources and establish conditions for future high production. Under the present conditions, such practice is both necessary and positive. This is the starting point for steady progress of production in our country's fishing industry in the course of readjustment.

The leading comrade of the bureau said: Since the first 5-year plan was launched, the aquatic products departments, while directing the fishery production, have entertained an idea that where there is water, there is fish. The increase of fishing will certainly bring about increased production. Such an idea runs counter to natural law. The long-term pursuit of "high targets," of blindly building fishing vessels and of arbitrary fishing have done serious damage to the inshore fish resources. This has caused a big slump in the catch of several major cash fish.

Beginning in 1979, our country's aquatic products departments have been resolutely implementing the guidelines of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving" the national economy, and have corrected the past practice of blindly running after high targets. The focus of work has been shifted from merely fishing for high production to protecting resources, developing breeding and laying stress on quality. Initial success has been scored.

First of all, administrative control of fishing has been strengthened. Last year, the state promulgated "the statutes for breeding and protecting aquatic products resources." Many localities reiterated or set new regulations governing the establishment of forbidden fishing zones and seasons.

Secondly, breeding of aquatic products has been developed. For freshwater fishing, the stress has been laid on the building of breeding grounds for marketable fish. In 1979, 210,000 mu of fish pounds were built, of which 110,000 mu are already in operation.

The leading comrade further noted: While stressing the need to grasp the key link of readjustment, the total output of aquatic products throughout the country in 1979 still reached some 4.1 million dun. Although the quantity was lower than that in 1978, the amount of cash fish increased, and fish quality was improved.

The leading comrade added: In 1980, we will continue to vigorously carry out the eight-character policy, and to properly lower the catch amount in order to protect resources. However, as long as we spare no efforts to quicken the pace of fish breeding and adopt effective measures to enhance the quality of the fish catch, market supply can still be gradually improved.

SOCIOLOGY SOCIETY MEETING ON ROLE OF RESEARCH IN MODERNIZATION

OW081804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 8 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA)--Noted Chinese sociologist Fei Xiaotong has stressed the importance of sociological research to China's modernization programme. He has called on fellow sociologists to proceed from the realities in China and to study the problems in Chinese society with a view to seeking correct social measures in order to overcome negative factors affecting the modernization programme. He outlined his views while speaking at an enlarged meeting of the Society of Sociology held recently in Beijing. Professor Fei is president of the society. The over 60 participants, including sociologists and other scholars, discussed current issues such as population, marriage and juvenile delinquency. They decided to concentrate their research on seeking social measures to solve these problems. They agreed that ideological and moral education of young people and children, in particular, should be given top priority in sociological research at present.

Vice-President of the society Lei Jieqiong said that, unlike social problems under capitalism, social problems under socialism can be readily solved as China's socialist system constantly improves and develops. "It is the duty of us sociologists to promote such improvement and development so as to help solve these problems," she stressed.

The participants recalled that since the sociology society was founded one year ago, it has helped other organizations investigate issues related to population and the outlook of young people on family, marriage and birth control. The society has arranged lectures and symposiums to help train sociological researchers and disseminate knowledge about sociology. Academic exchanges have also been carried out between Chinese sociologists and their counterparts abroad.

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BEIJING PARTY BRANCH LIFE OUTLINES PARTY MORAL CHARACTER, STYLE

OW080308 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 7 Mar 80 OW

["Excerpts" of first draft of education material for party member-cadres: "The Moral Character and Style That Members of the Proletarian Ruling Party Should Have"--published in issue No 1, following resumption of publication of the Beijing PARTY BRANCH LIFE and reprinted by BEIJING RIBAO 7 March]

[Text] A PARTY BRANCH LIFE editor's note reads: "Based on Comrade Huang Kecheng's outline, the comrades of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission compiled this initial draft of education material for studying by party member-cadres. It is worth serious study by all party members, particularly party member-cadres. We have obtained the authors' consent to have it published." Excerpts of the education material follow:

The Chinese Communist Party is a great proletarian political party armed with Marxism Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The ultimate aim of the party is the realization of communism. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong, and through tempering in protracted revolutionary wars and difficult circumstances, our party has developed a fine tradition and work style, which mainly consists of the seeking of truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything we do, integration of theory with practice, close ties with the masses, criticism and self-criticism and democratic centralism. These are the outstanding marks that distinguish our party from other parties, and the fundamental conditions for our party to have a powerful fighting capacity.

Since the founding of new China, our party has become the ruling party of the whole country. The focus of our work has shifted from the countryside to the cities, and our fighting task has turned from waging a revolutionary war in order to seize political power to consolidating political power in order to engage in large-scale economic construction. Under the new situation, the majority of our party members have preserved their revolutionary enthusiasm and the party's fine tradition and work style and have advanced closely together with the masses of the people. Some comrades, however, have forgotten the admonitions Comrade Mao Zedong made at the second plenary session of the party's Seventh Central Committee. Unable to withstand the test of victory, they have taken on the burden of arrogance, claiming credit for themselves. Their style of modesty and prudence, close ties with the masses and hard struggle and plain living have all weakened. They have acquired a distaste for continued hard living, are preoccupied with their personal gains and losses, seek only material comforts, gradually turn toward vulgar interests and tastes and consciously or unconsciously develop the bad tendency to act like high officials and overbearing bureaucrats, become divorced from the masses and take advantage of their position and power to achieve selfish ends.

We should also see that there have been shortcomings and mistakes in the way our inner-party struggles were guided for a considerably long period, and the party's principle of democratic centralism had not been correctly implemented. Especially owing to sabotage by the two counterrevolutionary conspiratorial cliques of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," our party suffered an unprecedented catastrophe and sustained serious wounds politically, ideologically, organizationally and in its work style.

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Moreover, since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, new party members have doubled and redoubled in number. The majority of them have not received the party's basic education and organizational and disciplinary training. Some party members have serious impurities in ideology and work style. The whole party must pay serious attention to the problem.

Our country is now in a new historical period. Our task is to unite the people of all nationalities throughout the country and bring into play all positive factors in order to work with one heart and one mind and build a powerful, modern socialist country with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Since the "gang of four" was smashed, especially since the convocation of the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, the party Central Committee has made vigorous efforts to straighten out the party's work style and party discipline; the party's fine tradition has begun to be revived; and the party members' thinking and work style have also improved somewhat. However, the improvements are far from meeting the requirements of the current situation and tasks. Under the new historical conditions, in order to do a good job in building our party and to bring into better play the party's leading role in the four modernizations, we hereby set forth to the whole party the moral character and style that members of the proletarian ruling party should have.

Communist Party Members are Public Servants of Society, Are Not Allowed To Act Like High Officials and Overbearing Bureaucrats and Are Not Allowed To Seek Personal Gains

Whether one's purpose in joining the party is to serve the people, to become an official or to seek personal gain is the watershed distinguishing a true communist from an opportunist or a degenerate. The position of the ruling party has enabled many of our comrades to have very great power and many conveniences. If we fail to pay attention to tempering their party spirit and fail to strengthen their supervision by the party organization and the masses, there is serious danger of their estrangement from the masses and even danger of degeneration. We must firmly establish the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly and of being the people's public servants. We must wage an unremitting struggle against the idea of becoming an official for personal gain.

Communist Party Members Must Insist on Seeking Truth From Facts and Must Not Practice Book Worship or Become Idealistic and Arbitrary

Proceeding from reality in everything we do, seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice--this is a fundamental Marxist principle and a fine tradition and style that Comrade Mao Zedong consistently advocated and cultivated. Our minds must constantly adapt to the developments and changes of the objective world; use the stand, viewpoint and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to study and analyze new situations and new conditions; solve new problems; and push the revolutionary cause forward. When something comes up, if one fails to think it over and conducts no investigation and study, but acts on assumptions based on personal subjective and arbitrary judgment, half-baked knowledge, or lifeless books, this is a manifestation of idealism. The result invariably will be running into a stone wall.

Communist Party members must have a high degree of revolutionary dedication and sense of responsibility toward revolutionary work, and they must be good at linking the party's line, principles and policies with the concrete conditions in each area and unit.

We must oppose book worship and mechanically copying from books, oppose lazy persons who refuse to use their brains and oppose the tendency to rely only on instructions from superiors. We must insist on taking practice as the only criterion of truth. We should attach importance to book knowledge and respect the experience of our predecessors, but we must not regard books as rigid and unchanging doctrines, apply or copy them mechanically without analysis or use them to restrict people's thinking and tie their hands.

Communist Party Members Should Practice Democracy Toward Comrades and the People and Are Not Allowed To Abuse Their Power, Ride Roughshod or Practice "What I Say Goes"

One's attitude toward comrades and the people is a question of world outlook. Communist Party members must have a firm mass viewpoint and democratic work style, appear as ordinary laborers, treat others as equals and give full scope to democracy. We must uphold the principle that everyone is equal before truth and before party discipline and national law. Within the party, all members are equal comrades and comrades-in-arms. The relationship between higher and lower levels and between leaders and the led is only a division of labor, and not a distinction between the highly and the lowly placed. The power entrusted to us by the party and the people shows their faith in us. It gives us the political responsibility to use power to enhance the interests of the people. If we think we are above other people because we have power, ride roughshod over the people, seek selfish ends and take advantage of our power to bully and oppress people, it means that we have lost the minimum qualifications as Communist Party members, and that we will surely be spurned by the people. We must carefully guard ourselves against that.

Communist Party Members Must Be Honest, Matching Words With Deeds and Thinking and Acting in the Same Way, and Must Not Tell Lies, Saying One Thing in Others' Presence and Another Behind Their Backs, or Saying One Thing and Meaning Another

Communists are thoroughgoing materialists and must have a serious, militant, scientific attitude. We must be faithful and honest, open and aboveboard, and we must be honest people—honest in our words and honest in our deeds. We must be faithful to facts and to truth, reflect objective realities truthfully, and must not conceal the truth, distort the facts and tell lies. It is absolutely impermissible to speak or act one way in people's presence and another way behind their backs, like doubledealers. Nor should we conceal our own viewpoint, be ambiguous and compromising, yield to the powerful and abandon truth.

Communist Party members must have a strong sense of principle and oppose trimming the sail to the wind in word or in deed. If we, out of personal selfish thoughts, cover up our errors, swindle, bluff, try to win honor and trust through fraud and deception, shift responsibility for our own mistakes onto others, or frame others for revenge, we are guilty of an even worse kind of despicable behavior, which is contrary to communist ethics and not tolerated by party discipline. As for party members in leading positions, they not only must be models in seeking truth from facts themselves, but should encourage and create conditions for their subordinates to dare to tell the truth and put forward different opinions. They must not in any way induce subordinates to lie and go along with their own opinions.

Communist Party Members Must Be Responsible to the People and Are Not Allowed To Set Their Responsibility to Superiors Against Their Responsibility to the People

Communists must be responsible to the people for all their work, make working for the people's liberation and well-being their basic goal and take what is in the best interest of the greatest majority of the people as the highest criterion for judging right and wrong. If we have shortcomings or have made mistakes, we should sincerely make self-criticism and strive to rapidly correct our mistakes.

Whatever our work, and whatever tasks we are assigned to carry out by our superiors, in the final analysis we are responsible to the people. This is because the interests of the people are the interests of the party. The party has no other interests than the fundamental and immediate interests of the people. If we find that the tasks assigned us, the demands made on us and the policies and measures determined by our superiors are not in keeping with the actual situation and infringe on the interests of the people, we should actively point this out and suggest corrections. We must not pay attention only to the requirements of our superiors or the needs of our own units and ignore the interests of the people. On the other hand, we should see that although the people's partial and overall interests, and their immediate and long-range interests, generally coincide--at certain times and under given conditions--there could be some conflicts. Communist Party members should proceed from the overall and long-range interests, conduct ideological work among the masses and persuade them to take the overall situation into account, show understanding and sympathy for the difficulties of the party and the state, advance together with the party and the state and not stand opposed to the party and the state and go against party and state policies. This is a manifestation of being really responsible to the people, as well as to the party, the higher authorities and the state.

Communist Party Members Must Listen to the People's Criticisms and Accusations From the Masses With an Open Mind and Are Not Allowed To Retaliate and Ride Roughshod Over the People

People are the masters of our country as well as the supervisors and critics of our entire work. The practical experiences, wisdom, opinions and criticisms of the masses are the source and basis through which we can understand the actual conditions, examine the principles and policies laid down by the party and improve our work style and methods. The criticisms and direct accusations from the masses manifest the people's trust and loving care of us. Even though they are unpleasant to hear and may differ from the facts, we should not turn a deaf ear to such criticisms and accusations or reject them completely; under no circumstances should we take advantage of our authority to retaliate. Any bullying and oppressing of the people will not be tolerated by party discipline. However, we must be skillful in analyzing the opinions and criticisms from the masses, and proceeding from the attitude of seeking truth from facts, absorb what should be absorbed and explain to the people what should be explained to them. We should respond only to those critics who have good intentions.

I. 13 Mar 80

L 20

PRC

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Communist Party Members Must Stress Unity and Join With Others From all Corners of the Land, and They Are not Allowed To Build Mountain Strongholds and Practice Factionalism

Party unity and solidarity is the lifeline of the party as well as the basic guarantee for defeating the enemy and fulfilling various tasks. Whether to join with others from all corners of the land or build mountain strongholds and practice factionalism is a question of fundamental principle in dealing with inner-party relations. History indicates that the practice of joining with others from all corners of the land brought prosperity and helped develop our party. The practice of building mountain strongholds and factionalism weakened the party's fighting capacity and created a split within the party. Motivated by their counterrevolutionary aim of usurping the party and state power, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" not only organized secret cliques within the party, but also stirred up factionalism throughout the country, split the party and the people and created a state of all-out civil war and wild confusion throughout the entire country. Although factional cliques no longer openly exist, the pernicious influence of factionalism still remains as an obstacle to the implementation of the line, principles and policies laid down by the party. This is a hidden danger to stability and unity and our socialist modernization. All comrades of the party must uphold party spirit and wage an unremitting struggle to eliminate factionalism once and for all.

Each and every Communist Party member should play an exemplary role in safeguarding unity. All comrades within the revolutionary ranks should be treated unselfishly and equally. No individual is allowed to unite with those who support him and repel others who once opposed him. We must have a communist's breadth of mind, and should not be entangled in settling old scores and involved in any unprincipled disputes. Forgiveness, friendship and mutual assistance and support must be stressed among all comrades.

Communist Party Members Must Have the Courage To Adhere to Truth and Wage a Resolute Struggle Against Those Who Corrupted the Party Work Style and Violated the Party Discipline and State Laws, and They Are Not Allowed To Create Trumped-Up Cases Against Comrades and the People

In order to have the courage to wage a resolute struggle against those who corrupted the party work style and violated party discipline and state laws, a Communist Party member must overcome his individual concerns and not be afraid of embarrassing others, hurting the feelings of others, becoming a target of retaliation himself and suffering any harmful consequences. A Communist Party member is ready to sacrifice everything at all times for communism. Are there any persons and feelings a Communist Party member is afraid to offend and upset, or are there any pressures he cannot stand?

It is necessary to oppose and overcome the attitude of liberalism. After witnessing or hearing views and deeds violating the party's line, principles and policies and encouraging bad elements and deeds detrimental to the interests of the party and people or even counterrevolutionary instigation and sabotage, if a Communist Party member does not take any action to oppose, check, debate, combat and make them known, then he has abandoned the political responsibility of a Communist Party member. The work style of politicians and the practices of sordid merchants are even more despicable--the work style and practices which aim at pleasing everyone, deal with everything on the basis of its backing and barter away our principles without considering the damage to revolutionary interests. We must resolutely oppose such work style and practices.

In the struggle against bad elements, bad events and unhealthy trends, it is essential to be very familiar with the situation, strictly distinguish between the two different kinds of contradictions, decide the exact nature and extent of an event, and neither exaggerate nor minimize it. It is essential to act strictly in accordance with the party's constitution and regulations and the state's laws. It is essential not to listen to hearsay, chase after shadows, act subjectively or launch struggles at will. It is essential not to randomly stick labels on people, treat a comrade as an enemy or let good people be treated unjustly. It is a crime if one persecutes comrades because of personal prejudice or ulterior motives; punishment can only be enforced according to party discipline and to the state's laws.

A Communist Should Be Brave in Conducting Criticism and Self-Criticism and Correcting Mistakes, Be Rigid in Disciplining Himself and Should Not Overlook or Excuse His Crimes

Conducting criticism and self-criticism is an important weapon in strengthening the party's unity and fighting strength. It is not serious for a communist to make mistakes, but it is serious if he neither corrects the mistakes nor admits his faults, tries to overlook or excuse them, and is stubborn and conceals his faults for fear of being punished. We advocate that one should be rigid in disciplining oneself and not be afraid of losing face. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong said: Since a communist is not afraid of even death, is there any mistake that he cannot correct?

Constantly conducting criticism and self-criticism indicates normalization of the political life within the party. The criticism of a comrade must proceed from the desire for unity. This must be done seriously and conscientiously, and it must be based on facts, must be aimed at helping him and must reach the goal of clarifying his thinking and of uniting with him. It is essential to guard against proceeding from personal hatred and grudges, attempting revenge, exaggerating others' mistakes to the maximum, launching nefarious attacks, hurting comrades and undermining unity. Even in dealing with the comrades who have made grave mistakes, it is essential to adopt the attitude of learning from past mistakes in order to avoid future ones, curing the sickness to save the patient, presenting facts and reasoning things out, conducting well-measured criticism analytically and convincing people through reasoning. It is not allowed to arouse people to precipitate action, to attack some persons from all sides and to finish them off with one blow. No good results can be achieved by taking extreme measures.

A Communist Should Be a Model of Plain Living and Hard Struggle and Should Not Be Allowed To Engage in Special Privileges

To work hard and live a plain life and share weal and woe with the people is the nature of a proletarian revolutionary and is an important condition for our party in mobilizing and leading the masses of people to surmount difficulties and defeat enemies. Unhealthy trends in the party's internal and external relations style have recently emerged, particularly concerning the problem of certain leading cadres enjoying special privileges. The most fundamental reason for this is that these persons have abandoned the far-reaching revolutionary ideals and the firm convictions of communism and have weakened their revolutionary will, thus arriving at the dangerous road of degeneration.

The masses of people are very practical and will understand our party through its members' deeds and their performance in daily life. In the current socialist modernization program, if the party members bring into play the fine tradition of hard work and plain living, keep close ties with the masses and play an exemplary and leading role, this will be of great significance for unifying the people throughout the country to work with one heart and one mind, go all out, surmount difficulties and do a good job of realizing the four modernizations. If we just talk nicely, call on others to work selflessly for the public interest and launch a hard struggle and live a plain life but use our positions and power to pursue our own private interests and to enjoy special privileges, the masses of people will not listen to us and will be greatly dissatisfied. The result will be that the party's prestige and the political situation of stability and unity will be damaged.

This is a major issue that bears on the future of the party and the state and the preservation of the proletarian nature of our party. It is absolutely not a minor thing in life. Every party member, especially leading cadres, must consciously and strictly abide by the regulations governing livelihood and well-being.

A Communist Should Strictly Educate His Children and Is Not Allowed To Seek Special Privileges for His Children's Study and Work

A communist has only the duty to educate his children in accordance with the party's principles. He has no right to use his official power to provide his children with a special status, nor should he ever spoil or connive with them. A cadre's children are ordinary members of society. In school enrollment, work, joining the army or the party, cadre promotion and investigation into experience, they should be treated in the same way as the masses of people and should be subject to the unified arrangements and settlements made by the state and party organizations. Their parents should not use their official powers, acquaintances, relatives and friends to provide them with a way through the back door or seek special privileges for them. They should educate their children to inherit the revolutionary traditions, set strict demands on themselves, be modest and prudent and overcome a blind superiority complex. In dealing with the children's demands, discipline and well-being, the parents should be strict and should not grant exceptions to them. They should deal with matters in accordance with principle to prevent the children from being poisoned and corroded by feudal and special-privilege ideology. Dealing with the children's shortcomings and mistakes, the parents should pay attention to nipping their shortcomings and mistakes in the bud and treat them sternly. They are also not allowed to practice favoritism or accommodate them and are especially not allowed to unjustifiably protect and cover up their children or rely on their official powers to interfere with the party discipline and state laws.

A Communist Should Not Conceal His Own Viewpoints But Should Dare To Announce His Own Independent Opinions Within the Party

Under all circumstances a communist should take a firm and clear-out stand, be upright, never stoop to flattery and act without personal consideration or fear in struggling for the truth. When we discover any problems or feel the need to put forward our opinions in the cause of revolution, we should courageously and candidly state in detail to the party our own opinions.

A thorough materialist is fearless, and he should adhere to whatever truth he finds no matter what conditions he encounters, who he is confronted with or how big the risk may be. By no means should he trim his sails, act according to the expressions of the leadership, speak insincerely, be evasive or opportunistic or curry favor with anyone. It is a shame to conceal one's views. Every party member may put forward his criticism of work and organization and he may also be criticized. If he finds himself mistaken when he is criticized, he should boldly make self-criticism and resolutely correct his mistakes; if he is correct, he should uphold the truth and maintain his opinions and should not yield to pressure, give up principles or drift with the tide.

A Communist Should Strictly Abide by the Discipline of Maintaining Secrecy and Is not Permitted To Unscrupulously Comment on or Reveal Secrets Outside the Party

Strictly maintaining secrecy is a fine tradition of our party and a point of discipline which a party member must abide by. In a situation in which the country is fairly open to foreign countries while carrying out modernization, a party member should further raise his vigilance and maintain a high degree of political responsibility and discipline. Every party member should exemplarily implement the discipline of maintaining secrecy by not speaking about anything he should not discuss, not asking about anything he should not ask about, not spreading anything outside the party that is permitted to be known only within the party, and not telling other comrades about anything that is permitted to be known only by some comrades. He should carry out constant struggle against the disclosure of secrets. He should oppose using party and state secrets as things to chat about. Within his family, he should keep to principles and should not freely discuss secrets in front of relatives, friends and acquaintances.

A Communist Should Safeguard Collective Leadership, Adhere to the Mass Line and Oppose Individual Arbitrary Decisions and Decentralism

The integration between collective leadership and division of labor with individual responsibility is our party's system of leadership and is an embodiment of the party's principle of democratic centralism and the mass line. Every Communist, particularly leading cadres at all levels, should safeguard collective leadership, adhere to the mass line and, let the collective discuss major issues of principle and make the decisions. It is not allowed under any pretext to stress special conditions that would allow an individual or a handful of people make the decisions. Such tendencies as following the word of one person; following the patriarchal system; allowing one person to handle everything in a job; allowing individuals to make arbitrary decisions; and following tendencies of decentralism such as separation from collective leadership; allowing each person to go his own way; and allowing each person to follow only that portion of the organization's decisions that suits his needs--all these tendencies violate the principle of organization and undermine the party's unified leadership and unified actions. They must be firmly prevented and corrected.

Stressing collective leadership does not mean negating the individual's role. Issues decided by the collective through discussion should be implemented on the basis of division of labor with individual responsibility. In dealing with such issues, it is necessary to exchange information, to support one another and to avoid passing the buck so that work efficiency won't be lowered or the issues left unattended.

A Communist Should Respect and Cherish the Leadership, But Flattery To Win Special Favors or To Eulogize Achievements and Virtues Is Not Allowed

A communist should respect and cherish the leadership correctly. He should: Resolutely, unconditionally and positively fulfill the tasks assigned to him by the leadership in ways that reflect the actual situation; request timely instructions and submit reports; put forward positive proposals; maintain the friendship and unity between the leadership and the people; insure mutual support and help; and exercise supervision over the leadership by proceeding from his love for the leadership and putting forward well-meaning criticisms of the leadership. However, by respecting and cherishing the leadership, we absolutely do not mean flattering it or eulogizing its achievements and virtues without principles. The Philistine work style of those who cherish personal aims, who disregard truth and falsehood, who speak purely in accordance with the wishes of the leadership and who do not adhere to principles, is despicable.

Correct leadership is indispensable to the victory of the revolutionary cause and the achievements in all areas of work. When we eulogize the revolution's victory, we will naturally eulogize the party's leadership. However, the main things to be eulogized should be the party and the masses of people. We should not discard the collective, degrade the masses, distort history and fabricate facts in order to exaggerate the individual role of the leadership. All party members, particularly party members who are responsible for the functions of the leadership, should maintain a modest scientific attitude at all times and attribute all achievements of the revolution to the masses of the people and to the party; consciously resist unprincipled eulogies of achievements and virtues; avoid admiration and acquiescence in such eulogies; and more important, should not hint that they advocate such eulogies. We should be vigilant against the growth of arrogant sentiments and subjective blindness amidst the sound of eulogies. Otherwise, we will seriously damage the party's cause.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES CRIMINAL LAW PROVISIONS**Age of Legal Responsibility**

HK071258 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 80 p 5 HK

[Legal notes by Chen Dehong "The Age of Criminal Responsibility and the Capacity for Responsibility"]

[Text] The age for criminal responsibility means an age in which a criminal is punishable by law for his offense. The capacity for criminal responsibility refers to an offender's capacity to foresee the effects of his wrongdoing on the society and the capacity to consciously control his conduct. People who have reached the age of criminal responsibility and who already have the capacity for being responsible for their crimes are legally accountable for their wrongdoing to the society.

Why should our criminal law contain such a stipulation? The reason is that only when a person has reached a certain age and his mentality and ability have developed to the level where he can consciously control his own actions can he assume responsibility to society. In the meantime, our main purpose in inflicting punishment upon offenders (except those who receive capital punishment) is to reform them. There is no point in punishing young people who do not have the ability to distinguish between good and evil or mental patients who have lost their capability for responsibility. Article 14 of our criminal law stipulates: Offenders above 16 years of age are punishable by law; offenders between 14 and 16 years of age are liable only when they have committed homicide, mayhem, arson, repeated theft and other grave offense which will disrupt public order; offenders between 14 and 18 years of age should receive a lighter or mitigated penalty. [paragraph continues]

Article 15 provides: Mental patients who cannot understand or control their actions are not accountable for the harm they have caused. Patients of intermittent insanity are punishable for offenses they commit when they are sane. Do these stipulations mean that the state does not or should not pay attention to the harmful conduct of offending minors and those who do not possess the capacity for responsibility? The answer is no. Proceeding from the point of protecting the people's interests and taking good care of young people, the state should and has the right to discipline those offenders who have not yet reached lawful age. Article 14, Section 4 of our criminal law says: "Offending minors under 16 years of age who are not punishable should be placed in the care of their parents or guardians. If necessary, they may be taken into custody by the government for reeducation." Therefore, parents or guardians of offending minors should see to it that they keep close watch over their charges. If offending minors bodily injure or inflict financial losses upon others, their parents and guardians should make reparations. Article 15 says: The parents or guardians of mental patients who do not possess the capacity for responsibility should be "instructed to keep close watch over them and give them treatment."

Previous Criminal Record

HK111229 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 80 p 5 HK

[Legal notes by Yang Dunxian "What Is Previous Conviction?"]

[Text] The criminal laws of quite a few countries contain stipulations concerning a previous conviction. A person who committed a crime, was sentenced to imprisonment and completed a term of imprisonment, is regarded as a person with a previous conviction. The laws of some countries stipulate that persons with previous convictions have no right to hold certain posts and that in filling out personal forms, such persons should give clear indication of their terms of imprisonment and previous convictions. However, criminal records can be eliminated. Some countries stipulate that if people with previous convictions do not commit new crimes within a certain period of time fixed by law, their previous convictions can be eliminated. In some countries, a previous conviction can be eliminated in accordance with the procedure of a general amnesty or a special amnesty.

Although the PRC criminal law has no stipulation concerning a previous conviction, PRC judicial practices have always used this legal term. However, there is no unanimous understanding of it. For example, people who were under disciplinary detention, given forced labor sentences or were reeducated through labor have been regarded as people with previous convictions. This is wrong. According to the relevant stipulations and the theory of the criminal law, the term previous convictions should refer to people who committed crimes and were punished.

There are two legal meanings for the term previous criminal record: 1) If a person with a previous conviction commits a new crime and is deemed to be a recidivist, this person should be given a severe punishment; 2) a person who had been given certain punishments on previous convictions, such as being deprived of political rights, will not be allowed to hold certain posts in judicial organs. According to the 34th article of the "PRC Organic Law of the People's Courts," persons who had been deprived of political rights cannot be elected president of a people's court or appointed as vice president, presiding judge, deputy presiding judge, judge or assistant judge.

BRIEFS

NEW PUBLICATION--Beijing, 1 Mar--The new journal QING SHAO NIAN ZHI YOU [FRIEND OF YOUTH AND CHILDREN] begins publication on 1 March in Beijing. Its aim is to educate the masses of youth and children in communist ideology, standards of morality and revolutionary traditions. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0322 GMT 1 Mar 80 OW]

I. 13 Mar 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

01

LEADING FUZHOU PLA CADRES STUDY CCPCC COMMUNIQUE

OW122054 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service 1308 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpts] Fuzhou, 12 Mar--The Fuzhou PLA units organized key leading cadres of army and divisional party committees to study the communiqué of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, sum up historical experiences and stress the necessity of upholding democratic centralism as an important measure to strengthen and improve party leadership.

They said: Party leadership should be a collective one, and no individual is allowed to act arbitrarily. The top two leaders of party committees should in particular pay attention to developing democracy, play an exemplary role in adhering to collective leadership and not practice "one person alone has the say." After study, discussions and summing up both positive and negative experiences, the key leading cadres of army and divisional party committees proposed that the following efforts be made in order to uphold democratic centralism:

1. Secretaries should not place themselves above committee members. They should correctly handle relations with committee members and adhere to the system of division of labor with individual responsibility under a collective leadership.
2. Members of party committees should be brave in shouldering their responsibility and should not shift it onto others. The top two leaders of party committees should in particular attach importance to the party's interests, play an exemplary role of adhering to principles, and should not skirt around contradictions or remain silent over matters of right and wrong.
3. The top two leaders of party committees should take the lead in implementing committee resolutions. Otherwise, no matter how sound the resolutions are, they are mere scraps of paper and cannot be put into effect.
4. Members of party committees should strive to heighten the theoretical level of Marxism, understand in-depth party lines, principles and policies in the new period; conduct in-depth investigations; and be good at pooling the wisdom and experience of the masses. Only in this way can the party committees bring their leading role into full play in revolutionizing and modernizing the troops.

SHANGHAI'S FIRST SECRETARY CHEN GUODONG HELPS PLANT TREES

OW130218 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Yesterday marked the first tree-planting day of this decade in our country. Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, and other responsible comrades went to three different places to plant trees side by side with the people and army men. According to incomplete figures provided by departments concerned, more than 50,000 people from all fronts, professions and trades took part in tree-planting activities yesterday. They planted more than 40,000 trees and cultivated 100,000 saplings, thus bringing about an upsurge in tree-planting in the city.

Yesterday afternoon, leading Comrades Chen Guodong, Wang Yiping, Zhong Min, Xia Zhengnong, Chen Yi, Wang Mingzhang, Wang Jian, Li Baoqi, Yang Xinbei, Zhang Chengzong, Li Jingxiang, Wang Tao, Liu Jingui, and Li Peinan participated in tree-planting activities near the flower nursery on Ili Road.

Joining more than 200 people from various departments under the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, teachers and students of the gardening school, gardening and park personnel and army men from PLA units, they planted more than 450 apricot, olive and oleander trees along the roadside.

Han Zheyi, Chen Jinhua and Yang Di; Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee's responsible persons Song Richang and Wang Zhizhong and responsible comrades of PLA units stationed in Shanghai took part in construction projects in the Shanghai Botanical Garden where they worked side by side with gardening personnel. Chen Zhonglie and responsible comrades of the municipal finance and trade office, the municipal education and public health office and the municipal CYL committee led more than 200 government cadres in planting trees in Luhui commune in Shanghai County. They planted more than 1,300 trees by the Dazhi He and built a forest belt there which measured 450 meters in length and 10 meters in width.

Yesterday, leading party and government comrades of various districts and counties in Shanghai suburbs joined the masses in tree-planting activities. Many old scientists of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences also took part in the tree-planting, despite the inclement weather, their advancing age and weak physical condition. Fighters of PLA units stationed in Shanghai went to the streets and parks yesterday to plant trees together with the masses.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING LEADS TREE-PLANTING ACTIVITIES

OW130519 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpts] March 12 marks the first tree-planting day of this decade in our country. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government and more than 1,000 cadres and people earnestly engaged in tree-planting activities.

At 0800 in the morning of 12 March responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district, Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Chen Zuolin and Guan Junting, arrived by car at the slope of (Yangfang) Mountain near the Qiantang Bridge. Later they started planting camphor and other kinds of trees. Helping one another in high spirit, they planted 10,000 trees. While planting trees, leading Comrades Tie Ying, Li Fengping and other chatted cordially with cadres of the gardens and parks administrative bureau.

Other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government who took part in tree-planting were Zhang Jingtang, (Xie Qi), Mou Hanqing, Wang Jiayang, Li Kechang and Liu Yifu. Also taking part in tree-planting were Mao Qihua, chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee; and He Kexi and (Peng Ruilin), vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee.

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG CPPCC MEETING--The ninth session of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee was held 24-28 February. The participants studied Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and task and reviewed the fine situation in the province, thus further strengthening their confidence in realizing the socialist modernization program. Mao Qihua, chairman of the committee, presided over the session and (Jin Xi), deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended and spoke at the session. The participants also attended as observers at the second session of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial people's congress. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 80 OW]

I. 13 Mar 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

P 1

XI ZHONGXUN, OTHER GUANGDONG LEADERS PLANT TREES

HK130646 Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 12 Mar 80 HK

[Summary] The Guangdong provincial and Guangzhou municipal party, government, army and people have actively responded to the call of the State Council by vigorously launching afforestation activities. "On 12 March, provincial and municipal party, government and military leaders, including Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu, Wu Nansheng, Liang Xiang, Jiang Xieyuan, Huang Ronghai, Xiong Fei, Su Kezi and others, went to Baiyun Mountain with cadres of provincial organs and PLA commanders and fighters to participate in tree planting." The masses of various districts and students also participated in the tree planting. The total number of participants was 10,000. All the army and masses throughout the city understand that afforestation is a very great strategic policy.

DUAN JUNYI, OTHERS PARTICIPATE IN HENAN TREE PLANTING ACTIVITIES

HK130740 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Mar 80 HK

[Summary] Leading comrades of Henan Province and Zhengzhou Municipality today led over 3,000 cadres and commanders and fighters of the PLA to plant trees in Zhengzhou. "Planting trees in (Guozhao) commune were Duan Junyi, Hu Lijiao, Liu Jie, Dai Suli, Qiao Mingfu, Zhao Wenfu, Zhang Shude, Li Baoguang, Song Yuxi, Guo Tan, Shi Yi, Ye Renshou, (Jin Shaoying) and Zhang Baiyuan, responsible comrades of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial CPPCC committee; Shang Tan, Hu Shangli, (Yang Fengyi), (Xu Qian), (Liu Ru), Cai Ming, (Chen Yuping) and Yang Shuyuan, responsible comrades of the provincial military district; and Xu Xielong, (Zhu Zhefu), Sun Huashan, (Song Qingyi), Lui Jie, (Guo Tianmu) and (He Yuliang), responsible comrades of the Zhengzhou Municipal CCP Committee and the Zhengzhou Municipal Garrison."

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN PLANTS TREES IN WUHAN 12 MAR

HK130712 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 80 HK

[Summary] Leading comrades of the party, government and army in Hubei and Wuhan took part in planting trees in various locations in Wuhan on 12 March, despite the rain and the bitter northeast wind. The leading comrades involved in this activity included Chen Pixian, Huang Zhizhen, Ren Zhonglin, Li Wei, Wu Ruishan, Xi Guofu, Zhang Yuhua, Pan Zhenwu, Lei Qiyun, (Yu Zidan), (Zhang Huai), Zhang Xiulong, Chen Jide, Meng Xiaopeng and Xie Ziqun.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG, SUN GUOZHI PLANT TREES IN CHANGSHA

HK120131 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 11 Mar 80 HK

[Summary] Provincial and municipal party, government and army leaders have taken part in planting trees with the people of Changsha on the eve of Arbor Day. Mao Zhiyong, Zhang Lixian, Sun Guozhi, Liu Pusheng, Wang Zhiguo, Shi Xinsan, Zhang Wenguang, Shi Yuzhen, Guo Sen and Qi Shouliang, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, and Changsha municipal CCP committee, planted trees at the Martyrs Park on 10 March.

HAINAN CCP SECRETARIES HOLD PLA POLITICAL COMMISSAR POSTS

HK071325 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 7 Mar 80 HK

[Summary] On 26 February, the Hainan Military District held a forum attended by the municipal and county CCP committee secretaries who are concurrently acting as first political commissars of the people's armed forces departments. Those attending were leading comrades of the regional party committee, including Luo Tian, Wei Nanjin, Liang Cheng and (Chen Yan); leading comrades of the regional military district, including Jiang Hai, Ma Baishan, (Yang Hongling), (Qiao Huaibao), Zhang Fahua, (Wu Zhimo), (Chen Yixiang), (Zhang Shiyong), (Wang Ziyi) and (Liu Rong); the secretaries of the Haikou Municipal CCP Committee and all county CCP committees who are concurrently acting as the first political commissars of people's armed forces departments.

Regional party committee First Secretary Luo Tian spoke at the forum, saying: "The concurrent appointment of local party committee secretaries as first political commissars of military organs at the same level resumes the glorious tradition of our party and army and is of important significance in strengthening militia building, in preparedness against war, in party-government-army-people unity, and in embarking on the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. After the secretaries of all countries have concurrently acted as the first political commissars of people's armed forces departments, they must give full play to role of the armed forces departments and, with the four modernizations as the center, do well in organizing militia on a large scale. They must further strengthen party-government-army-people unity and embark on the four modernizations with one heart and one mind."

Hainan Military District Commander Jiang Hai also spoke, saying: "The 1980's will be an extremely turbulent and crisis-ridden era. It is especially urgent and important to strengthen party leadership over militia work and do well in militia building. All comrades must fulfill their duties, be bold in exercising leadership, be good at exercising leadership and make even greater contributions toward accomplishing and defending the four modernizations, strengthening defense and consolidating Hainan."

The comrades attending took Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks as the guide and, in close connection with reality, laid stress on the study of some important problems of the party's command over the armed forces. They held: "In persisting in the party commanding the armed forces, we must adhere to the correct orientation of militia work and, centering on the four modernizations, organize the militia. We must do well in handling the dialectical relations between production and militia work and unify economic construction and militia building. We must build a force of militia cadres who persist in the socialist road and who can wield both the pen and the gun. We must improve the leadership of the county and municipal CCP committees over militia work. The secretaries of all county and municipal CCP committees must carry out their concurrent duties as first political commissars of people's armed forces departments."

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU AIR DEFENSE FACILITIES--Guangzhou, 574 --The broad underground tunnels and caves of the civil air defense facilities on one side of Guangzhou City's Yuexiu Park have been turned into a hotel and dining halls. More than 200 unemployed youths redecorated the facilities and opened a 115-bed hotel, two dining halls 220 meters square and 120 meters square, a tea room, an art gallery, a retail store and a reception room for foreign guests, Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0204 GMT 9 Mar 80 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

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SICHUAN STRESSES PRODUCTION, POPULATION CONTROL IN MODERNIZATION

OW111657 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0142 GMT 10 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 10 Mar--While discussing the question of how to strengthen and improve party leadership recently, the Sichuan Provinc'al CCP Committee has pointed out that only by resolutely "grasping both production and population control simultaneously"--by vigorously controlling population growth while energetically grasping well material production--can socialist modernization be effectively and quickly achieved.

Both positive and negative experiences Sichuan Province has accumulated over a long period show that speed of material production and speed of population growth represent two major links which have a direct bearing on the overall needs of socialist construction. The key to achieving all-round victory in socialist construction lies in whether or not we can "grasp both population control and production simultaneously." In other words, while going all out to increase production and practice economy and using every means to push forward the national economy, we should make efforts to grasp family planning and work out the best solutions to lower the population growth rate.

Sichuan Province's total grain output amounted to 44.2 billion jin in 1966, and reached 49.7 billion jin in 1976. The province's grain output only increased 5.5 billion jin in 10 years, showing an average annual increase of 1.24 percent. On the other hand, Sichuan Province's population increased from some 72 to 95 million in these 10 years, representing a net increase of some 22 million and an average annual increase of more than 3 percent.

Regardless of the fundamental changes which have taken place in political life, Sichuan's efforts to "grasp both population control and production" have played an effective role in rapidly improving Sichuan's economic situation and bringing about preliminary prosperity to Sichuan's vast urban and rural areas in the 3 years since the downfall of the "gang of four." Sichuan's grain output in 1979 reached more than 63 billion jin, a net increase of some 13 billion jin over 1976 and an average increase of 9 percent annually. But the population growth rate during this period dropped to less than 0.7 percent. In other words, the rate of increase in grain output was 13 times that of population growth. Summing up this experience and lesson, the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee pointed out that following the shift of emphasis on the whole party's work, party committees at all levels must strengthen and improve party leadership and "grasp both population control and production simultaneously." This is a strategic concept for speeding up the four modernizations. The leadership at various levels should include the quota for population growth control and for material production in their planning, should make them known to the lower levels, and should examine as well as evaluate the results.

Despite the criticism of the ultraleftist line advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and although the people have gained a rather unanimous understanding of doing a good job in material production and more effective measures have been worked out, there still exist many major obstacles and interferences in controlling population growth in a planned way. The Sichuan provincial party committee held that in order to earnestly follow the correct orientation of "grasping both population control and production simultaneously," it is necessary to launch a revolution in the ideological sphere to destroy the old and establish the new and to change prevailing habits and customs.

LIN HUIJIA ADDRESSES BEIJING MEETING ON INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCE

SK130716 [Editorial Report] Beijing City Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 12 March broadcasts a short report that Beijing Municipality held a meeting of representatives from the municipal industrial and communications fronts to exchange experience obtained in the movement of increasing production and economizing.

The report states that "attending the meeting were Lin Hujia, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee and mayor of the municipality; Ye Lin, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice mayor of the municipality; Yang Chunmao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress; Zhang Peng, vice mayor of the municipality and director of the municipal economic commission; and responsible comrades from the other departments concerned." The report says 1,400 representatives attended the meeting which was presided over by Comrade Zhang Peng, director of the municipal economic commission, who also delivered a speech. The meeting lasted (?5) days.

In conclusion, the report says that "Comrade Lin Hujia made an important speech at the meeting in which he urged various units to organize a united group for summing up experience in order to map out technical targets set in the plans for catching up or surpassing the advanced in 1980. After setting up a distinct target, it is necessary to do a good job in grasping the work of science and technology, strengthening the leadership over the scientific and technological work and in training a contingent of scientific and technological personnel." The report adds that "it is necessary to bring the favorable conditions of Beijing Municipality into full play and keep in close touch with the scientific research departments of the higher educational institutions throughout the municipality. Under their guidance, efforts should be made to integrate production with scientific research so as to provide more impetus to catch up or surpass the advanced standard and strengthen the program of achieving the four modernizations."

BEIJING SPEEDS UP INDUSTRIAL READJUSTMENT

OW121521 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA)--The total value of Beijing's industrial output in the first two months of this year rose 13.8 percent over the same period last year. Especially rapid progress was made by its light and textile industries whose output went up 28.7 percent during the two-month period. Much of the credit goes to the efforts made by the city of Beijing to overcome the imbalances between the different sectors of industry and to speed up the development of the light and textile industries.

The achievements made in readjusting the city's industry last year were better than expected, and the value of its light and textile industrial output rose 13.1 percent over 1978, surpassing the increase of nine percent for the city's heavy industry.

So far, some 390 factories in the city have been re-orientated or have their equipment improved to make them more specialized in production. Some of them, producing goods not urgently needed, switched over to manufacturing goods for daily use. More than 20 industrial construction projects not urgently needed at present were canceled or postponed, so that more funds and materials were used for the light and textile industries.

Thus, investment in the light and textile industries rose 36 percent this year, chiefly for increasing the production of woolen blankets, synthetic fabrics, fluorescent lamps, glass, fur, hides and goods for export.

In the course of the readjustment, the textile mills in the city attached importance to improving the quality and increasing the variety of designs of products. Two woollen textile mills in Beijing adopted new technological processes and strengthened the management, and succeeded in making 120-count fine-quality woollen fabrics and other quality products. The Beijing cashmere mill produced a kind of rabbit-wool cashmere sweater, which was light, soft and exquisite.

During large-scale housing construction, the city has accelerated the expansion of the building materials industry. The output of badly needed bricks, coarse sand, gravel and radiators last year increased from 24.8 percent to 71.6 percent over the previous year. Some 200,000 ceramic toilet receptacles which used to be shipped in from other parts of the country, were made in the city. Such new-type building materials as plastic wall papers and reinforced gypsum plates were put into production.

BEIJING VICE MAYOR SUPPORTS AFFORESTATION PROGRAM

SK121144 [Editorial Report] Beijing City Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 11 March broadcast a medium-length recorded talk by Chen Xitong, vice mayor of Beijing Municipality, entitled: "Fully Mobilize the Masses To Launch an Afforestation Campaign To Make the Capital Green."

In the talk, Chen Xitong calls for efforts to accomplish the following tasks: 1) Carry out the directives for afforestation issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and other regulations and conduct extensive education to urge people to plant and protect trees; 2) combine the efforts of professional afforestation contingents with those of the masses and mobilize forces from all quarters to launch a spring afforestation campaign; 3) insure the quality of afforestation and guarantee the survival of trees; and 4) implement forestry policies and insure that the individuals who plant trees remain the owners of trees.

BEIJING HOLDS CONFERENCE ON EDUCATING YOUTH

HK130642 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Mar 80 HK

[Text] The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee held a work conference on education for youths and juveniles from 27 February to 1 March. The conference called for emphasis by the entire party and the mobilization of all people to fight a general war of education for youths and juveniles in order to insure social stability in the capital and the smooth progress of the building of the four modernizations. The conference demanded that efforts be made to cultivate and bring up the new generation.

Almost 300 people participated in the conference, including leading comrades of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee Jia Tingshan, Wang Chun, Liu Jianfu and Liu Daosheng; responsible comrades of various departments of the municipal CCP committee; responsible comrades of the municipal trade unions, CYL and federation of women; responsible comrades of the CCP committees of all districts, counties and bureaus and of large factory CCP committees; responsible comrades of propaganda, departments, education departments, public security bureaus and education bureaus of the suburban district CCP committees and responsible comrades of the district CYL committees. Comrade Jia Tingshan gave an important speech on behalf of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee on further strengthening education for youths and juveniles and solving problems of juvenile delinquency. Comrade Liu Daosheng gave the summing speech to the conference. This was a very important conference which mobilized all forces in society to work closely together to promote education work for youths and juveniles.

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All participating comrades studied the central authorities' instructions on strengthening education for youths and juveniles and listened to introduction of experiences by Comrade Lu Zijing, secretary of the Shijingshan District CCP Committee; Li Shufen, extracurricular activities counsellor of Shaoyang District (Hujialoubeili) residents' committee; and Wang Shengchuan, the principal of the Xicheng District Work-Study School. Gao Zhanxian, secretary of the CYL Central Secretariat, also attended the conference and gave a report.

Because of problems in the mental outlook, morality and customs among youths and juveniles in Beijing and the situation of juvenile delinquency, the meeting stressed: To strengthen education for youths and juveniles is of great practical and strategic significance in the new historical period. CCP committees at all levels must improve their understanding of it and grasp this as an urgent political task. They must seriously investigate, study and analyse the ideological tendencies and existing problems among the youths and juveniles in their own units. It is necessary to formulate specific plans and measures to strengthen education for youths and juveniles. Organizations of trade unions, CYL and the women's federation must work in close coordination with departments such as propaganda, culture, education, physical education and publishing to fight a general war and create strong social public opinion.

The conference held: The most basic way to solve problems of juvenile delinquency is to strengthen in a big way ideological and political education for the youths and juveniles. We must concentrate all forces to carry out education in observing discipline and law and in communist moral character in the first half of this year. We must educate the youths and juveniles to uphold the four basic principles, fervently love the socialist motherland, establish lofty revolutionary ideals and foster communist moral character. We must popularize knowledge of the law among all youths and juveniles to make them understand what it is to break the law and why legal sanction should be applied to law-breakers. We must seriously implement the regulations for primary and secondary students and the regulations for young workers. It is necessary to continue extensive efforts to develop a striving to become shock workers on the new Long March and "three good" students, and to encourage learning from Lei Feng and establishing new styles. We must actively restore and set up facilities for the youth and juveniles to carry out their activities and enrich their spiritual life. We must also continue to provide settlement and education work for unemployed youths.

The conference stressed: It is necessary to resolutely strike at serious criminals. We must punish by law a small number of youths and juveniles who have indulged in beating, smashing and looting and a number of other delinquents. We must punish and sentence those who deserve punishment and sentence, reeducate through labor those who need such reeducation and place on probation those who need it. Regarding youths and juveniles who break the law and commit ordinary crimes, we must uphold the principle of educating and saving them and seriously conduct ideological reform work for them.

The conference demanded that CCP organizations at all levels strengthen leadership over education for youths and juveniles and over reform work for young delinquents. The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee has set up a small leading group for youth and juvenile education, headed by Comrade Wang Chun, secretary of the municipal CCP committee; all districts, bureaus and streets and roads must also set up corresponding organs. CCP organizations at all levels must seriously sum up their experiences and adopt effective measures to grasp well education work for youths and juveniles and strive for notable results this year.

ZHOU HUI ADDRESSES NEI MONGGOL AGRICULTURAL MEETING

SK130703 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 80 SK

[Text] According to our sources, Comrade Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional party committee, delivered an important speech on the morning of 12 March at the regional meeting of advanced units and model workers on the agricultural and animal husbandry fronts.

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In the speech he relayed the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. He said: The session was another meeting of far-reaching significance held by our party after the third plenary session. The fifth plenary session solved the question of how to strengthen and improve the party leadership--which was the session's main theme--and adopted a series of vital policy decisions. As time passes by, the historical contributions of this session will become increasingly conspicuous.

Dwelling on the situation and tasks on the agricultural and animal husbandry fronts of the region, Comrade Zhou Hui said: Following the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have made remarkable achievements, especially by actively and resolutely implementing the line, principles and policies of that session. The guidelines of that session have taken deep root in the hearts of the people, and the various policies of our party have been gradually put into practice. These policies have been warmly welcomed by the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen and have greatly aroused their socialist enthusiasm. Last year total grain output and the total number of livestock in our region both were close to the highest level on record, resulting in a drastic change in the outlook of the agricultural and pastoral areas. However, shortcomings are still noted in our work, and in some cases the shortcomings are rather serious. Some tasks which should be accomplished have yet to be carried out. Others have not been done as well as they should be. This being the case, we should make continued efforts to implement the party's ideological, political and organizational lines, earnestly carry out the important resolutions of the fifth plenary session and go all-out to strengthen and improve party leadership in connection with the general task of working with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations.

Comrade Zhou Hui expressed the earnest hope that all comrades will concentrate their efforts on developing the national economy as the central task, do hard work in this respect and continue to eliminate the pernicious influence caused by the ultraleftist line. They should, he urged, adopt measures suited to local conditions to strengthen leadership, to further put the party's policies into practice and to arouse the masses' socialist enthusiasm for collective production through the implementation of the policies. They should learn historical lessons, tap productive potentials in all fields and find more ways to promote production. This year it is imperative to strive for an even better all-round production record than last year and to increase the income of the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen to a significant extent. This requires a firm effort to implement the policy "to each according to this work," to establish and consolidate the system of fixed responsibility in production and to accelerate the development of productive forces on agricultural and animal husbandry fronts with a view to quickening the pace of the four modernizations.

Comrade Zhou Hui points out: Because of the immense area of Nei Monggol, natural conditions vary vastly from place to place, and natural adversities of one kind or another will inevitably occur now and then in some localities. We must base our work on combating natural adversities in order to turn out a high production output. As long as we keep to the mass line, persist in carrying out the party's policies and are adept at discovering, studying and solving new problems, we will be filled with confidence in overcoming natural adversities and difficulties and winning an all-round success in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, sideline production and fisheries this year by working on the basis of last year's fine record under the inspiration and guidance of the fifth plenary session. In this way we will be able to greet the convocation of the 12th national party congress with marked achievements in boosting our production and increasing the masses' income.

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ZHOU SHUTAO RECALLS LIU SHAOQI VISIT TO TIANJIN

SK121157 [Editorial Report] Tianjin City Service in Mandarin at 1330 GMT on 9 March broadcast a short recorded talk by Zhou Shutao, Standing Committee member of the National People's Congress, vice chairman of the Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee and chairman of the municipal federation of industrialists and businessmen, entitled: "I Am Happy To Read the Communique and Determined To Devote Myself to the Four Modernizations."

In the talk, Zhou Shutao recalled that soon after liberation, when industrial and agricultural production were seriously damaged and the country was suffering from inflation, short supply of materials and a chaotic economy, Liu Shaoqi, on behalf of the CCP Central Committee, came to Tianjin to meet with personages of the industrial and business circles who had misgivings due to their failure to understand the party's policies and the situation. Zhou Shutao said that Liu Shaoqi expounded on the party's policies to these personages and answered their questions about their concerns. Zhou Shutao said that by so doing, Liu Shaoqi played an important role in setting the people's minds at rest and in promoting production. Zhou Shutao said that the rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi won the great support of the people and the party in deciding to rehabilitate Liu Shaoqi; proved itself to be a great, wise and correct party, under whose leadership the people are confident to accomplish the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

BEIJING LITERARY CIRCLES--Beijing, 6 Mar--Some professional and amateur writers in Beijing have studied and discussed the communique of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They held that upholding and improving the party's leadership and enhancing the party's fighting capacity constitute the most important guarantee for the smooth advance of socialist modernization. This keynote should be firmly kept in mind in studying and implementing the guidelines of the fifth plenary session of the party Central Committee. Since literature and art constitutes an important part of the party's cause, it can be developed healthily only under the party's leadership. Author Liu Shaotang, poet Ruan Zhangjing, veteran writer Luo Binji, authoress Cao Ming and amateur writer Li Xianhui all pledged their efforts to create works that will help promote the four modernizations. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Mandarin 1558 GMT 6 Mar 80 OW]

BEIJING WOMEN'S DAY GATHERING--The Beijing Municipal Women's Federation held a gala meeting on 6 March to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the International Working Women's Day. In addition to women representatives from various circles, responsible comrades of the municipal party committee, the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress and the municipal government, including Jia Tingsan, attended the meeting. [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Mar 80 SK]

NEI MONGGOL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Even though some areas were afflicted with natural calamities in 1979, the autonomous region reaped bumper harvests in agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry. The total grain output in 1979 exceeded 10,000 million jin. The output of oil-bearing crops and beets surpassed previous peaks. The total number of domestic animals in 1979 reached 39,020,000 head. New developments were achieved in agricultural and pastoral water conservancy projects, farming and herding mechanization and enterprises operated by communes and brigades. At present, the excellent situation prevailing in the rural and pastoral areas throughout the region is continuously developing. As of the beginning of February, the number of surviving lambs in the region increased by more than 1,070,000 head, surpassing that of the corresponding period of 1979. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS RURAL WORK CONFERENCE

OW111824 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government recently held a provincewide conference on rural work in Harbin. The conference called for implementing to the letter the party Central Committee's two documents on agricultural development, further implementing the party's rural economic policies and consolidating management of the people's communes in order to achieve an all-round good harvest this year.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government attended the conference. Comrade Zhao Dexun, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a report at the conference.

At the 7-day conference, responsible comrades in charge of agriculture in prefectures, municipalities, counties and state farms unanimously voiced the opinion that the situation in the countryside has developed quickly and well, that the political situation of stability, unity and liveliness has taken shape, and that socialist construction has begun to develop firmly in the countryside. The rural economy and the markets are brisk and the people's living standards have been improved in varying degrees.

They held that our province reaped an all-round good harvest last year despite serious natural disasters rarely seen in the history of the province. This was mainly because the enthusiasm of the masses had been aroused by implementing the party Central Committee's two documents on the development of agricultural production. It is still necessary to continue implementing these two documents in an all-round way to further arouse the peasants' enthusiasm in order to reap another good harvest this year.

The conference called for resolutely protecting and respecting the production teams' right of ownership and their decisionmaking powers. It is essential to accurately implement the state pricing policy and to conscientiously solve the problem of increases in the prices of products for agricultural use. Resolute efforts should be made to rectify the phenomenon of forcing prices down or arbitrarily downgrading products in purchasing farm and sideline products. While consolidating and developing the collective economy, it is necessary to positively encourage and support household sideline production by commune members. Efforts should be made to lead the peasants in taking the socialist road of achieving prosperity in common.

In improving management of the rural people's communes, particular efforts should be made to do the following four things well:

1. We should improve management plans and implement a contract system step by step. In management plans, a people's commune should use the state plan as a guide and respect its production teams' decisionmaking powers. In purchasing and imposing levies on farm and sideline products, a contract system should be put into practice step by step.
2. We should do a good job in labor management and generally practice the system of responsibility for production. In practicing this system, we should not forcibly demand uniformity in all localities. Anything conducive to developing production, consolidating and strengthening the collective economy and overcoming egalitarianism and which is endorsed by the masses may be tried.
3. We should do a good job in financial management and put economic accounting into practice.
4. We should also strengthen the management of farm machinery.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG OILFIELD POLLUTION CONTROL--Daqing, 4 Mar--The Daqing oilfield reports that it has cleaned up all its oily water discharged in crude oil production. Daqing, the country's largest oil field, began to tackle the pollution problem in earnest in 1973. Over the last 7 years, 21 stations to clean water have been set up, capable of treating 310,000 tons of oily water daily. In addition to the construction of a pollution control center in the general petrochemical plant there, a new device was introduced to collect discharged crude oil from wells when they are subjected to checking and repair. Last year they collected nearly ten thousand tons of crude oil that had spilled on the ground or floated in the stagnant ponds. Other measures taken to combat pollution included a trial project to control evaporation of light oil and gas during transportation and a switch from burning crude oil to gas in several thousand households in the oil field. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 4 Mar 80 OW]

HARBIN CRITICIZES WEDDING FEASTS--The Harbin Municipal CCP Committee in Heilongjiang recently issued a circular criticizing a number of leading cadres of Harbin factories for giving big banquets during their children's wedding ceremonies. The circular points out that such a practice which squanders money, affects production work and corrupts people, runs counter to the party's fine tradition of plain living and hard struggle and the people's demand to achieve the four modernizations. It called on the party and mass organizations throughout the municipality to resolutely stop this bad practice and urge people to hold simple wedding ceremonies. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 80 OW]

HEILONGJIANG SHEEP RAISING--The rural areas of Heilongjiang Province have vigorously developed sheep raising. The total number of sheep reached 2.5 million by the end of 1979, an increase of 14.3 percent compared with the record set in 1978. About 500,000 head of sheep were raised by the masses of commune members. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Mar 80 OW]

JILIN POWER INDUSTRY--Last year the electric power industry in Jilin Province generated 9 percent more electricity than in 1978. The average coal consumption for generating each kilowatt-hour of electricity was reduced by 6 grams, and the cost of power transmission was 5.7 percent less than the planned norm. Last year the industry turned over to the state a total profit exceeding the planned target by 18 million yuan. The power output in January this year exceeded that in the corresponding period of last year by 19 percent, and the coal consumption for generating each kilowatt-hour of electricity was 2 grams lower. As outlined at a recent power industry meeting, Jilin Province plans to generate 300 to 400 million kilowatt-hours more electricity than the state-set target and to conserve 16,000 tons of coal and 10 million kilowatt-hours of electricity this year. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 80 SK]

JILIN BUMPER HARVEST--Despite rather serious natural disasters, our province reaped bumper harvests last year. Total output of cereals and soybeans in the province reached 17,982 million jin, the third bumper harvest year of our province since liberation. Total output of oil-bearing crops registered an increase of 11 percent over that of 1978, and total output of beets increased by 22 percent. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 80 SK]

LIAONING KUOMINTANG COMMITTEE--The Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang recently organized its members to study in earnest Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks. After studying the report, the members were deeply inspired and pledged to do their utmost to contribute to the four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 80 SK]

SHANGHAI WEN HUI BAO ARTICLE DISCUSSES PERSONALITY CULT

HK130211 Hong KONG WEN WEI PO in Chinese 13 Mar 80 p 1 HK

[Trunk call from Shanghai to this paper made at 0130 this morning]

[Text] An article entitled "Combination of Collective Leadership and Individual Responsibility" published in the 10 March Shanghai WEN HUI BAO criticizes the serious consequences caused by the vigorous pursuit of the personality cult.

Part two of the article says: "Lenin said: 'Among the masses, we are just a drop in the ocean, and we can only control things when we correctly express the will of the people. Otherwise, the communist party cannot lead the proletariat.'" The article says, The phenomenon of exaggerating the role of the individual and deifying the leader (Note: This refers to the Stalin era) has occurred in the Soviet Union. The result was that the party was virtually brought to total ruin. This is a profound lesson.

The article says: "Praising the people's leader in an appropriate way is beyond reproach. However, if praise for an individual is taken to an inappropriate degree, contrary results will ensue. Moreover, the higher the position of the person being praised and the more wildly he is praised, the more serious will be the consequences. First of all, this violates the principles of party building for the proletarian ruling party.

The article says, if an individual is praised to the highest possible degree, and we have to defer to him in everything and act in accordance with everything he says, this is bound to cause ideological ossification, and the party and state will be in danger of perishing.

The article says: Lin Biao, the gang of four and their ilk had their way for a time during the Great Cultural Revolution. A major reason for this was that they put on a "most, most revolutionary" air and made use of the prestige of the revolutionary leader to incite religious-style fervor and spread their counterrevolutionary magic mist. Every party member must always remember this lesson.

SICHUAN BUILDS NUCLEAR RESEARCH CENTER

HK100307 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 10 Mar 80 p 1 HK

[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE 9 March dispatch from Chengdu: "Sichuan Builds Nuclear Research Center"]

[Text] The Sichuan University Nuclear Science and Technology Research Center, an important base in the province for carrying out nuclear science and technology research and training experts in this field, has been officially set up.

The engineering construction and auxiliary projects involved in building a number of accelerators have now been basically completed, and installation and testing of most of the accelerators has been completed. While being tested, they were used to carry out probes into application and fringe science research in nuclear technology, gaining a number of successes.

WEN WEI PO REPORTS ON HONG KONG SEMINAR ON PRC ECONOMY

HK090358 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 9 Mar 80 p 1 HK

[Text] Xu Dixin, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, yesterday guaranteed that there is no political risk involved in carrying out joint ventures, compensation trade and other business of this kind with China. Xu Dixin emphasized this question in his summation speech at the "seminar on China's economy in the 1980's."

Xu Dixin said: From the recent 5th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee we can gain still more affirmative and clear answers to the question of whether China's political line, economic policies and leadership stratum are stable. He pointed out, the people of China have a pretty good idea of what Wang Dongxing and the other three were up to during the 10 years of the counterrevolutionary activities of Lin Biao and the gang of four in usurping party and state power. If those people were allowed to go on holding party and state leadership power, it would be very difficult to guarantee stability and unity throughout the country and the building of socialist modernization. The decision of the fifth plenary session shows that China is absolutely firm in its resolve to accomplish the four modernizations before the end of the century under the leadership of the Central Committee and under the premise of stability and unity.

Speaking on how China is reforming its system and expanding the self-management rights of localities and enterprises, Xu Dixin declared, China has paid very great attention to absorbing the lessons of the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution and will avoid chaos. At present, the central authorities are attaching very great importance to regulating the relationship between the center and the localities, and between locality and locality. In short, in the course of reform, we will be able to "avoid great chaos and easily solve small chaos."

Xu Dixin also stressed Guangdong's establishment of special economic zones and the province's ability to coordinate with Hong Kong, playing a kind of assistant and subsidiary role.

Gu Nianliang, Sun Ru, and Cai Beihua spoke respectively at the seminar yesterday on import of technology, the organization of special economic zones in Guangdong, and Shanghai's economic relations with foreign countries.

Gu Nianliang spoke on the questions of tax rate and duration in joint ventures. These questions are of concern to many people. He revealed that the majority opinion in departments concerned of the Chinese Government lends towards a company profit tax of 30 to 35 percent. If that is what is decided in future, this tax rate will be lower than in Japan, the United States, Singapore and many Western European countries, and will approach the levels of Thailand, Yugoslavia and other countries. Hong Kong's conditions are special, and China cannot at present set a tax rate as low as Hong Kong's. With regard to the duration of joint ventures, he said that in principle this should be decided by the characteristics of different trades, for instance it should be about 15 years in the light and textile industries, and about 25 years in heavy industry. In some instances termination clauses can be set without naming a specific period of time.

Gu Nianliang revealed that since the law on joint ventures was promulgated, foreign companies, enterprises and individuals, and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, from more than 20 countries and regions, have come to China to discuss about 100 projects, some of which are very large. These projects include the metallurgical, chemical, electronics, light, textiles, motor vehicles, plastics, machinebuilding and electric power industries, and also agriculture and animal husbandry, oil prospecting, tourism and services and so on.

Answering questions, Gu Nianliang also revealed that two joint ventures have now been submitted for approval to the Chinese Foreign Investment Management Committee, which is still studying them. One of these projects is a tire plant requiring an investment of several hundred million Hong Kong dollars. The departments concerned hope that this project can be approved as soon as possible as an example and a precedent for subsequent reference.

Since the central authorities have demanded that Shanghai be built into an important base of industry, science and technology, and foreign trade, Cai Beihua, vice president of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, aroused much interest among the participants with his introduction of Shanghai's economic dealings with foreign countries. [paragraph continues]

He declared, Shanghai is carrying out cooperation in labor-intensive commodities which require little investment while producing quick results and a high foreign exchange yield. Shanghai can also carry out cooperation in fields it has not pursued in the past, such as cooperation in scientific research and technology and intelligent investment. Answering questions, he revealed that Shanghai is now gradually reforming its foreign trade system. It has established a Shanghai municipal foreign trade general company and is preparing to set up a Shanghai municipal investment credit company.

This seminar concluded yesterday after 2 days in session.

WEN WEI PO EDITORIAL ON CHINA'S POLITICAL SITUATION

HK130658 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 11 Mar 80 p 2 HK

[Editorial: "There Will Be No Political Fluctuation--There Should Be No Worries About"]

People who are concerned about China's political situation have shown signs of varying degrees about political instability and relapses in China. This kind of all-meaning worry is understandable because "China's political situation has been unstable and its economic policies have frequently changed. Therefore, when China wants to import advanced technology, to draw in foreign investment and to develop joint ventures and compensation trade, people have to give careful consideration to the security of making investments in China.

In the face of this relatively penetrating concern, Chinese economist Xu Dixin made a sincere and candid reply: "The national policy on realizing the four modernizations is as solid as a rock; as far as politics is concerned, I do not think that there is any risk."

The reason for Xu Dixin to form such a clear-cut judgment is that the CCP fifth plenary session's policy decisions conform with the common wish of the people, thus establishing the situation of stability and unity. As the saying goes: "There will be no political fluctuation." Therefore, there should be no worries about risks.

We completely agree with Xu Dixin's judgment which was formed with valid reasons. We think that the reasons are very convincing and eloquent:

1. The fifth plenary session formulated policy decisions for guaranteeing and consolidating the correct leadership of the central authorities.
2. Another important measure is the change in the leadership structure of the highest leadership level of the central authorities including the establishment of the powerful Secretariat of the Central Committee. This is an urgent strategic task: The Secretariat will gradually become a new leadership collective and will go through a healthy, stable and natural process in gradually replacing the original leadership collective.
3. The communique of the fifth plenary session of the party Central Committee has received very warm support at home and abroad. This shows that the will of the people is the basic factor in a stable political situation. Looking forward to the future of China, we can see that there will be no political fluctuation and we feel that there should be no worries about risks. Those who want to cooperate with China and to assist China in realizing the four modernizations can really rest at ease now.

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